

JPRS-SEA-85-182

29 November 1985

Southeast Asia Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 November 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Daily Views ANZUS, Canberra's Pivotal Role (Paul Kelly; THE AUSTRALIAN, 17 Oct 85).....	1
Editorial on Philippines as 'Serious' Security Problem (THE AGE, 17 Oct 85).....	3
SRV 'Threat' on Refugee Policy Draws Concern (Editorial; THE AGE, 16 Oct 85).....	4
Sheepmeat Industry 'Shocked' by New Zealand Live Export Decision (Bruce Mills; THE LAND, 3 Oct 85).....	5
Reserve Bank Moves To Defend Australian Dollar (AFP, 8 Nov 85).....	6
Briefs	
Hawke on Confidence in Economy	7
Hayden Criticizes PNG on Irian Refugees	7
Defense Aid to Indonesia	8
Measure Against South Africa	8
Hawke Defends Economy Handling	8

BURMA

Briefs	
Introduction of New Kyat Note	9

INDONESIA

Australian Officials Discuss Difficulties in Relations (KOMPAS, 27 Jul 85).....	10
--	----

Editorial Views KGB Spy Defection, Return (BERITA BUANA, 7 Nov 85).....	12
NU Official Describes G.P. Ansor's Role in 'New Culture' (PELITA, 30 Jul 85).....	13
NU Chief Welcomes Awarding of Medal to Dr Sukiman (PELITA, 16 Aug 85).....	15
Muslim Militants Jailed on Subversion Charge (AFP, 1 Nov 85).....	16
Government Purchase of PT Indocement Shares Clarified (KOMPAS, 14 Aug 85).....	17
Briefs	
LNG Exports to ROK in 1986	19

LAOS

Sali Vongkhamhao Views Ties With USSR (Moscow to Laos, 25 Oct 85).....	20
Leaders Greetings to Poland's Jaruzelski (KPL, 11 Nov 85).....	22
President, Premier Greet Polish Counterparts (KPL, 11 Nov 85).....	23
Briefs	
Financial Conference	24
Management Conference	24
Youth Conference Closes	24
Ceremony for Soviet Experts	24

MALAYSIA

VOMD Carries Editorial Urging Opposition Unity (Voice of Malayan Democracy, 7 Nov 85).....	26
Mahathir To Tour Shenzhen During PRC Visit (K.C. Tsang; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 13 Nov 85).....	29
Subversive Overseas Student Activities Watched (Khairuddin Hassan; NEW STRAITS TIMES, 7 Oct 85).....	31
Tin Mines Welcome London Metal Exchange's Trade Resumption (AFP, 9 Nov 85).....	32

Government Assures Fishermen on Pact (Khairuddin Hassan; NEW STRAITS TIMES, 8 Oct 85).....	34
Briefs	
Leong on Tin Crisis	36
NEW CALEDONIA	
Election Fails To Resolve Divisions (Mark Baker; THE AGE, 2 Oct 85).....	37
NEW ZEALAND	
Briefs	
Study of Relations With PRC	39
Sanctions Against South Africa	39
PHILIPPINES	
Speculation on Marcos Health, Possible Withdrawal From Poll (Teodoro Benigno; AFP, 11 Nov 85).....	40
Cebu Columnist on Unscrambling Presidential Statements (Eddie Adlawan; VISAYAN HERALD, 21 Oct 85).....	42
TIMES JOURNAL Editorial Comments on U.S. Pressure (TIMES JOURNAL, 8 Nov 85).....	44
BUSINESS DAY Views Power, Politics in Negros (Marites Danguilan-Vitug; BUSINESS DAY, 6 Nov 85).....	46
Union Congress Head Decries Government, Communists (VISAYAN HERALD, 19 Oct 85).....	53
Bacolod Rallyists Urge Peace, Reconciliation (Reggie Amigo; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 25 Oct 85)....	55
Mindanao General on Report of NPA-CPP 'Rift' (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 23 Oct 85).....	56
Military Reduces Reward on Balweg, Cites 'Demotion' (AFP, 7 Nov 85).....	57
Bayan Statement on Concern for Human Life (Paul Rodriguez; VISAYAN HERALD, 19 Oct 85).....	58
Article Views Impact of Failing Economy (Adele Horin; THE NATIONAL TIMES, 25-31 Oct 85).....	60

Chamber of Commerce Head Views Economy (Daniel C. Yu; BUSINESS DAY, 11 Nov 85).....	63
Power Rates 'Quietly' Hiked Nearly 50 Percent (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 19 Oct 85).....	65
Economic Indicators on Tax Collection (BUSINESS DAY, 11 Nov 85).....	66
Opposition Grows Against Bank Merger (Rigoberto D. Tiglao; BUSINESS DAY, 8 Nov 85).....	68
Iloilo Residents Decry 3-Day Strike (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 26 Oct 85).....	70
Manila To Increase Yellow Corn Tariff Rate (BUSINESS DAY, 8 Nov 85).....	71
Political Factors Seen Behind Flour Allocation (Julie C. Del Castillo; BUSINESS DAY, 8 Nov 85).....	72
Briefs	
Editorial on Philippine Situation	74
ADB Water Project Loan	74
Virata on New Money Facilities	74
Comelec To Thwart Subversives	74

THAILAND

Six Rangers Wounded in Clash With 'Insurgents' (BANGKOK WORLD, 4 Nov 85).....	75
PRC Buys Sugar at Price Above World Market's (BANGKOK POST, 5 Nov 85).....	76
Reports on Tin Crisis (Various sources, various dates).....	77
Industry Ministry Warns of Damage	77
Comments From Industry Minister	77
Industry Minister Views Resolution	78
ASEAN Tin Producers Agree on Stand	79
Letter Suggests Textile Embargo Could End Anti-Drug Efforts (MATICHON, 22 Aug 85).....	81
Briefs	
CPT Remains Active	83

CAMBODIA

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

Emigre Paper Urges Greater CGDK Unity (Editorial; SROK KHMER, 15 Sep 85).....	84
--	----

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Italy-Vietnam Friendship Group Visits, Leaves (SPK, 31 Oct 85).....	86
--	----

SPK Reports Progress in Bakan District (SPK, 8 Nov 85).....	87
--	----

Phnom Penh Get-Together Marks GOSR Anniversary (SPK, 10 Nov 85).....	88
---	----

Trade Unionist Greet Soviet Anniversary (SPK, 8 Nov 85).....	89
---	----

Nguon Nhel Addresses Returning Laborers (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 4 Nov 85).....	90
---	----

Ceremony Sends Off Phnom Penh Workers to Front (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 10 Nov 85).....	92
---	----

Visiting Italian Senator Notes Cambodian Rebirth (SPK, 31 Oct 85).....	93
---	----

Army Political Department Delegation Visits Hanoi (SPK, 5 Nov 85).....	95
---	----

Meeting Ends Conference on Childcare Centers (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 8 Nov 85).....	96
--	----

Report on Agricultural Developments 4-10 Nov (Various sources 4-10 Nov 85).....	97
--	----

Briefs

Defense Volunteer Tasks	99
Official on Party's Lenient Policy	99
SRV Education Delegation Visit	99
SRV Justice Delegation Visits	100
Polpotist, Sereika Defectors Welcomed	100
SRV Delegation Departs	100
KPRP Congress Success	100
'Misled' Return to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey	101
Police, People Meet	101
Leaders Thank PRK Counterparts	101
Aid in Kompong Thom	101

Aid in Kompong Som	101
SRV Justice Delegation Received	102
Party Chief Visits Unit From Front	102
Militia Work in Battambang District	102
Meeting Marks Congress' Success	103
Cuban Ambassador Met	103
New School Year for Army Cadres	103
Hun Sen Visits Nursery Home	104
Sympathy Message From Chea Sim	104
SRV Political School	104
Misled Persons Return	104
Thai Violations	105
SRV Education Delegation	105
Red Cross Relief	105

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Early Experiences in Building Ha Nam Ninh Active Reserve (Ly Van Nghia; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Aug 85).....	106
--	-----

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

Leaders' Message of Thanks for Lao Assistance (KPL, 6 Nov 85).....	110
Pham Van Dong Meets Italian Amity Delegation (VNA, 5 Nov 85).....	111
Army Paper Scores Chinese, Thai 'Shopworn Allegations' (Hai Van; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 85).....	112
Briefs	
Yemen Arab Republic Envoy	114
Cuban, Mexican Messages on Storm Losses	114
CEMA Geology Cooperation Session Ends	114
Indochinese Army Political Leaders Meeting	115

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

'Flood' of Counterfeit Goods in Hanoi (Laurent Maillard; AFP, 8 Nov 85).....	116
---	-----

AGRICULTURE

Army Paper on Forest Protection Law (Tran Lam; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 10 Oct 85).....	118
--	-----

VNA on Progress in Vietnam's Rice Farming (VNA, 12 Nov 85).....	121
Briefs	
Northern Peasants Expand Crop Area	123
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	
Drafting Curricula for Political Theory Teaching Discussed (Kieu Xuan Ba; DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP, Jun 85).....	124
Political Theory Teaching in HCM City Colleges Discussed (Nguyen Minh Hoa; DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP, Jun 85).....	133
POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE	
End Negative Behavior at Sporting Events Urged (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 12 Aug 85).....	137

AUSTRALIA

DAILY VIEWS ANZUS, CANBERRA'S PIVOTAL ROLE

BK101119 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Paul Kelly's "National Political Comment": "Preparing for the Worst on ANZUS"]

[Text] The Australian Government is preparing for the pessimistic scenario over ANZUS, which means a move by the United States to abrogate its security commitments to New Zealand under the treaty.

The Australian position on ANZUS contingent upon any such U.S. move is that the treaty itself should be preserved in its existing form to continue the U.S. commitment to Australia.

Moreover, there is confidence that Australia will be able to prevail and secure this outcome.

This would preserve the basis for the ongoing Australia-U.S. connection while allowing Australia to maintain and develop separate bilateral links with New Zealand outside the ANZUS framework.

The Hawke Government has been anxious to ensure the ultimate U.S. action against New Zealand did not lead to any renegotiation or rewording of the treaty since this would open up a Pandora's box on both sides of the Pacific.

There would be doubts whether the U.S. Congress would endorse a security guarantee for Australia of equivalent strength to that of ANZUS. Moreover, the United States might try to impose new obligations on Australia in a new treaty involving, say, the joint facilities.

Finally, any renegotiation would provide a focus for the Labor left and the peace movement to launch a big campaign.

This assessment follows recent high-level talks in Washington between the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, and senior U.S. officials including the secretary of state, Mr Shultz. It also follows the failed visit to Washington of New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Palmer.

It is likely the Lange Government will proceed with its intention of legislating to ban nuclear warships and that the United States will review its obligations under ANZUS as a result.

A byproduct of the ANZUS difficulties is that the Australian-American connection has been strengthened in the dialogue over the New Zealand issue and Mr Shultz has recently described relations as "excellent."

While the Reagan administration has always regarded highly the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, it now seems to be displaying a more relaxed attitude about Mr Hayden, who initially clashed with Mr Shultz on some sensitive foreign policy issues.

Australia has tried to act as some form of mediator during the ANZUS crisis but it has increasingly been concerned about the tactics of Mr Lange.

Australia believes New Zealand has consistently underestimated the resolve of the U.S. administration on the warships.

The bell was tolled yesterday by the defence secretary, Mr Weinberger, who in an interview by satellite from Washington dismissed the latest New Zealand proposal as "patently unworkable."

"It would allow some official in New Zealand to decide if there were nuclear weapons on board," he said.

"If they let a ship in, that would be an announcement to the world that that ship didn't have nuclear weapons."

Mr Weinberger said of the New Zealand proposal that "it doesn't seem to have been seriously intended."

The Hawke Government endorses the U.S. view and accepts its basic argument that there can be only one U.S. Navy and that it cannot be split into conventional and nuclear components.

Asked whether the United States would pull out of ANZUS if New Zealand gave legislative effect to its ban, Mr Weinberger said it was not a question of the United States pulling out but of New Zealand permitting it to carry out its responsibilities under the treaty.

"To a very considerable extent, New Zealand has pulled out of ANZUS," he said.

Australia has found Mr Lange has a habit of making statements on the issue--the latest being his Christchurch remarks--without prior consultation with the Hawke Government.

There is suspicion in Australia and the United States that Mr Lange is testing New Zealand public opinion and preparing the way to place the blame on America when the final crunch comes.

Australia's aim is essentially to maximise the temporary nature of any U.S. decision and minimise any changes in the formal application of the treaty.

In conceptual terms, Australia sees itself as the pivot striving to maintain on one arm a sound relationship with the United States and on the other an equally sound relationship with New Zealand.

AUSTRALIA

EDITORIAL ON PHILIPPINES AS 'SERIOUS' SECURITY PROBLEM

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Oct 85 p 13

[Editorial: "With Friends Like This..."]

[Text]

NOTHING that President Marcos has done in the past few anguished months has reduced the growing danger of the Philippines falling into communist hands. Now President Reagan has dispatched his personal friend, Senator Laxalt, to Manila for discussions. Everyone involved is anxious to play down the senator's mission, but it demonstrates how closely concerned the White House has become about an insurgency with a potential to fight Mr Marcos's increasingly demoralized army to a standstill within a few years. Clearly there is much at stake for a United States whose military strategy in the Asian-Pacific arena is centred on its vast naval and air bases on Japanese soil. At a time when international attention tends to be concentrated on New Zealand's attitude towards the Antis Treaty, there is only 1500 kilometres north of Darwin a problem potentially far more serious for Australian security than anything happening in Wellington at present.

What makes the issue particularly worrisome is that the sonper Mr Marcos resists Western pressure to reform the disastrous system that he has

created, the more extreme the alternative is likely to be. The President is adept at playing for time and advantage while keeping his moderate political opponents looking divided and ineffectual. These are the tactics that have sustained him in power for so long. Mr Marcos has known all along that the United States has a substantial interest in preserving an anti-communist ally in power, particularly when there are strategic imperatives involved. As recently as two years ago, Mr Reagan and Vice-President Bush were defending Mr Marcos in terms that must seem embarrassing in hindsight.

Today, however, there is a realisation in the Reagan administration that even the staunchest of allies have their disadvantages. The question is whether Washington is able or willing to do anything about the recalcitrant Mr Marcos now that he is becoming more of a liability than an asset. The strength of American influence over another unappealing autocrat has yet to be tested to the full. Mr Marcos knows that the Americans would be prepared to do almost anything to prevent a communist takeover and the loss of military bases to which there is no strategically satisfactory alternative. He is prepared to play that advantage for all it is worth to prolong his hold over the Philippines, no matter what the cost to those he purports to represent.

/9274

CSO: 4200/221

AUSTRALIA

SRV 'THREAT' ON REFUGEE POLICY DRAWS CONCERN

Melbourne THE AGE in English 16 Oct 85 p 13

[Editorial: "Back To the Boat People"]

[Text]

FEW Vietnamese warnings can concentrate foreign minds quite as thoroughly as a threat to suspend the so-called orderly departure of refugees. Memories of the chaotic and war-ridden remain strong enough for countries such as Australia to fear that it may happen again, with deeply unsettling consequences for a nation that is still struggling to deal with the many thousands of boat people languishing in refugee camps all over South-East Asia. No one outside the higher echelons of Vietnamese power is in a position to know precisely why Hanoi is suddenly fidgety about what it sees as the reluctance of certain nations to accept all the Vietnamese who have been given permission to emigrate. To assume the worst is to believe that the Vietnamese Government is now preferring to wind down the orderly departure program and maybe end it altogether, a decision which would cause both considerable dismay among expatriate communities, including those in Australia, and, probably, a new flood of boat people.

Vietnam has made it clear from the beginning that it regards the departure of refugees in any circumstances as a temporary aberration. The hardliners in Hanoi, particularly those who are in charge of the military, must be sensitive to the idea that anyone would wish to leave the society they have created and are probably anxious about the demoralising effect on those left behind. They may feel that most of those who really want to leave have left already and that Vietnam can only lose by

allowing departures to continue. Their comrades in the Foreign Ministry, however, appear to take the more sophisticated line of regarding emigration as an important way of improving Vietnam's international image at a time when Hanoi needs all the help it can get to subsidise a broken economy and reduce a growing dependence on the Soviet Union.

It is entirely possible, therefore, that the Deputy Foreign Minister's warning is more than simply another round in the propaganda battle. Perhaps it is a device to help convince Western countries, particularly the United States, that they should be a little more sensitive to Vietnam's plight generally. The Vietnamese are constantly seeking ways of drawing the Americans into displaying a presence that could be portrayed as the establishment of diplomatic relations. Getting Washington to change its refugee program into something more closely resembling the migration programs that Australia and Canada conduct could be part of that campaign. The United States is understandably reluctant to risk re-creating the circumstances in which the Cuban Government was able to empty its prisons into Florida, and, in any event, it remains deeply suspicious of Vietnamese motivations while the occupation of Cambodia persists. If Vietnamese intentions remain uncertain, the Foreign Ministry's warning has at least refocused international attention on a human drama that is far from over.

/9274

CSO: 4200/221

AUSTRALIA

SHEEPMEAT INDUSTRY 'SHOCKED' BY NEW ZEALAND LIVE EXPORT DECISION

North Richmond THE LAND in English 3 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Bruce Mills]

[Text]

THE Australian sheep industry has been shocked by New Zealand's decision to axe its ban on live sheep exports.

Elders IXL Ltd plans to ship about one million NZ sheep a year to the Middle East -- a market which has been dominated by Australia.

The executive director of the Sheepmeat Council of Australia, Mr Richard Moxham, said the exports from NZ would have a big impact on Australian producers.

Last year Australia shipped more than seven million sheep to Middle East markets.

Mr Moxham said lobbying of the NZ Government by Elders IXL was a key factor in the lifting of the NZ ban.

He attacked the company for pursuing the NZ trade on the basis of pure profits.

"Elders are not showing much allegiance to Australian producers who have supported the company for generations.

"It surprises me that they (Elders) could be so cold-hearted," he said.

Early reports said the Australian trade would not suffer because NZ only wanted to export ram lambs up to 10 months old.

But Elders livestock division executive director, Mr Brian Dixon, said his company planned to ship lambs, hoggets, wethers and ewes from NZ.

He dismissed criticism of the part Elders played in the lifting of the ban.

Elders had merely acted as a "catalyst" and was not aiming to restrict the export of sheep from Australia.

But Mr Dixon said both the shippers and Middle East buyers were "extremely nervous" about possible restrictions on Australian exports and were keen to ensure supplies from NZ.

He said Australia currently supplied 40 per cent of the total Middle East sheepmeat market but that Australian sheep were generally regarded as "bottom

of the barrel".

"Both Australia and New Zealand stand to benefit from the latest move.

"We'll be hoping to pick up some of the high quality market from countries such as Romania, Turkey and North Africa.

"I realise that some people have been critical of Elders, but it needs to be remembered that we (Australia) are not catering for the high quality end of the market and that is where the main competition will be."

Mr Dixon said China was now "breaking its neck" to get a foot in the market and had already sent three or four shiploads of fat tails to the Middle East.

Mr Dixon said the Australian trade had a large cloud of uncertainty hanging over its head.

"The Senate Committee said the live trade should be phased out and there is also the possibility of restrictions on the export of live sheep under the age of 24 months being placed on the shippers.

NZ exports should begin next May -- pending an agreement with the unions -- with Saudi Arabia the key target.

Farmers in NZ are expected to grab live contracts which will be in the order of \$NZ30 a lamb -- more than double what they now receive for the carcase trade.

Exports are forecast at only 200,000 in the first year because of the time needed to develop the infrastructure for the trade.

NZ banned live exports in the early 1970s following pressure from meat workers.

A big slice of the NZ contract will be for ram lambs up to 10 months of age -- unmarked and without earmarks -- weighing up to 30kg.

Mr Moxham said Elders had been offering contracts to Australian farmers to supply similar unmarked lambs, but local producers viewed them as "risky" because of the liberal escape clause Elders had written in to the contracts.

/9274

CSO: 4200/221

AUSTRALIA

RESERVE BANK MOVES TO DEFEND AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR

HK081044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Sydney, 8 November (AFP)--The Reserve Bank today mounted a concerted defence of the battered Australian dollar, which closed firmer for the second day running but still lost ground over the week as a whole.

The dollar finished today at 67.25 U.S. cents, compared with yesterday's 66.90 U.S. cents close and Monday's 68.70 U.S. cents finish.

Foreign exchange dealers said the bank entered the market a number of times to sell "substantial amounts" of U.S. dollars.

They said the market remained nervous about the currency's short term direction.

They said a firming in the U.S. dollar in Asia in the afternoon added to the Australian unit's softer tone.

The dollar also recovered against other major currencies with the trade weighted index, a basket of currencies from the major trading partners used as a guide to measure the dollar's health, rising to 60.8 points from yesterday's 59.9 points.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke said in a television interview that his government believed foreign exchange markets had been unreasonable in not sharing its view that economic strategy was on the right track.

He called the money markets "silly" for overreacting to the 3.8 percent wage rise announced earlier this week.

He said that it would be madness to depart from an economic strategy which had made Australia the fastest growing economy in the world, with employment growing at a significantly faster rate than the rest of the world, and within containable levels of inflation.

He predicted that interest rates would ease over time as a result of reduced government borrowings on foreign capital markets.

/12232

CSO: 4200/226

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HAWKE ON CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY--The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he is confident the Australian economy is strong enough to withstand current difficulties with the exchange rate of the dollar. Speaking in Melbourne, Mr Hawke said it was unfortunate that pressure on the exchange rates was forcing the federal government to undertake a tighter monetary policy and maintain high interest rates. However, he said, downturn in the dollar's value was not expected to last for a long time. Earlier, in a television interview, Mr Hawke accused money markets of over reacting this week's national wage decision which gave Australia's 6 million workers a 3.8 percent wage rise. The prime minister ruled out any panic measures to try and prop up the dollar and defended the government's response to the decline in its value. He conceded that Australians would have to live with high interest rates for a time. Mr Hawke said although interest rates had increased several times this year, the first sign of a slowing down in the demand for credit had begun to emerge recently. On foreign exchange markets yesterday, the Australian dollar at its best was worth 67.5 American cents, but it later slipped back to 67 cents. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK] /7358

HAYDEN CRITICIZES PNG ON IRIAN REFUGEES--The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has again criticized Papua New Guinea over its handling of Irian Jayan border crossers. Mr Hayden says he has seen no evidence of a substantial policy to assist those border crossers who wish to return to Irian Jaya. Nor had there been any government action to reduce the influence of the Irian Jayan independence movement, the OPM [Free Papua Movement], in the camps in which the border crossers were living. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Trevor Watson, says the Irian Jayan issue had so far dominated the foreign minister's 4-day visit to Papua New Guinea. Watson said Mr Hayden made it clear that if Papua New Guinea needed help in the future, its government would have to demonstrate that it has first of all taken resolute action against the OPM and implemented a repatriation program for the border crossers. Mr Hayden said he had been told that many of the 10,000 border crossers would return home but were being prevented from doing so by the OPM. The foreign affairs minister had also criticized Port Moresby for failing to identify genuine refugees. He also said there were too many uncertainties and imponderables for any country trying to understand the situation. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK] /7358

DEFENSE AID TO INDONESIA--Australian defense aid to Indonesia in 1986-87 is expected to stay at \$10 million [Australian dollars], but there will be more emphasis on training and less on hardware. Military sources in Jakarta have quoted official figures showing Australia doubled its annual military aid to Indonesia during the last 10 years. The annual meeting of the Australian-Indonesian Defense Cooperation program took place in Yogyakarta last week with both sides agreeing to \$10 million worth of aid for the next financial year. They said projects earmarked for future aid included training, mapping, maintenance advice, the conversion of Indonesia's (Sioux) helicopters from piston engines to jets, and communications project. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 85 BK] /7358

MEASURE AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA--The federal government has suspended financial assistance to Australian companies for exhibitions or trade fairs in South Africa. Under the export market development grants scheme, companies receive federal help for shows in overseas countries. The minister for trade, Mr Dawkins, announced in Canberra the suspension of assistance. He said the grant was suspended to bring Australian policy fully into line with measures contained in the accord on South Africa issued at the recent meeting of Commonwealth leaders held in the Bahamas. A spokesman for the minister said, however, the exhibitions and fair did not take up a large proportion of the grant. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 5 Nov 85 BK]

HAWKE DEFENDS ECONOMY HANDLING--The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has said it would be madness for his government to depart from its economic strategy despite [word indistinct] falls in value of the Australian dollar. Speaking on television, Mr Hawke accused money markets of overreacting to this week's national wage case decision allowing a 3.8 percent rise in wages for all workers. He said the money markets had responded too readily to the wage increases and said they were not looking far enough ahead. The prime minister said the federal government would not be altering an economic strategy which had produced the fastest growing economy in the world. Mr Hawke said Australia was having some difficulties with its balance of payments, but that this would improve by the end of the year. Earlier, the minister for employment and industrial relations, Mr Willis, said the government would monitor the performance of the dollar closely and would act if it continued to fall. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK]

/12232
CSO: 4200/226

BURMA

BRIEFS

INTRODUCTION OF NEW KYAT NOTE--The Union of Burma Bank has issued a notice, dated 6 November 1985, saying that it will introduce a new 75-kyat currency note with effect from 10 November. The notice says that the new kyat note will be put into circulation through the banks financial institutions and the Myanma Economic Bank branches beginning from 11 November 1985. The notice says: The 1-kyat, 5-kyat, and 10-kyat notes and coins issued previously by the Union of Burma Bank as well as by the Union of Burma People's Bank, as well as the 1-kyat, 5-kyat, 10-kyat, and 25-kyat currency notes and coins issued later by the Union of Burma Bank will continue to be legal tender. [Excerpt] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Nov 85 BK] /8918

CSO: 4211/9

INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS DIFFICULTIES IN RELATIONS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Indonesian-Australian relations certainly are not perfect, at times experiencing ups and downs and misunderstandings. This was acknowledged by Australian Ambassador Bill Morrison and Wisbert Louis, the Asia-Pacific director of the Australian Foreign Ministry, in a panel discussion hosted by the Moslem College Students Association on Thursday (25 July) night. Both said that disruptive experiences, misunderstandings and unfulfilled expectations between the two countries have been caused by differences in culture, ways of thinking, and backgrounds of the two countries.

Wisbert Louis said Australia's background comes from west European culture and that Australia is still a member of the British Commonwealth with a parliamentary democracy. But Morrison said he did not agree with Australia's still being categorized as "western." "Australia wishes it to be known and accepted that Australia's fate lies in this region. We recognize that we belong to this part of the world, and we have a right to be heard on Southeast Asian issues," he affirmed.

Prospects for the future

They acknowledged that in the past there have been differences and even disappointments but both men agreed that relations among neighbors are not always harmonious. Both have always been determined to build a closer relationship. Wisbert pointed out the fact that Australian aid to Indonesia has been steadily increasing.

He said that in 1983 Australian aid to Indonesia was \$42.9 million. In 1984 it rose to \$44 million, the second largest amount of foreign aid given by Australia, second to PNG [Papua New Guinea]. Australia is also the sixth largest country investor in Indonesia. In addition, cooperation continues to improve in the areas of culture, defense, student exchange, etc.

At the same time, Bill Morrison reminded the participants that Australia supported Indonesia in the earliest days of its (proclamation of) independence. The Australian government views Indonesia as the center of interest in the region of Southeast Asia; (consequently), Indonesia has first priority in the region. This was made apparent when Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden's

first visit abroad was to Indonesia. In July and August of 1983, a parliamentary delegation from Australia, which at that time was led by Bill Morrison himself, also visited Jakarta, Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Timor.

Proof of good intentions

Bill Morrison pointed out several things that showed the sincerity of the Australian Government's intentions to cultivate relations with its neighbor, Indonesia. Some time ago, there was a private group of Fretelin supporters who wanted to set up facilities for communications with Fretelin in East Timor. After deciding that such an action would disrupt friendly relations between the two countries, the Australian Government did not grant the request. He also referred to the Australian Government's denial to the five Irianese who wanted to stay in Australia.

However, Morrison still requested that attention be given to the difficulties existing along the Indonesia-PNG border and the matter of permission to enter East Timor as well as the preservation of the Melanesian people's cultural values and rights, also in the easternmost province (Irian Jaya). Morrison stated that he will also visit East Timor this year. At the same time he expressed his hopes that President Soeharto would visit Australia. He also mentioned that it has now been 8 years without a visit from the Indonesian foreign minister.

The Issue of Rejuvenation

A participant in the discussion asked Bill Morrison how political rejuvenation was being carried out in Australia. Bill explained that among the existing parties in Australia are parties formed for the youth, such as the Young Labour Party and the Young Liberal Party. And, as might be expected, they are quite radical. Yet, it is this radicalism that gives life to older groups that are considered conservative. This process continues until the younger generation assumes office, in turn becoming conservative and coming under the criticism of young radicals. "It is a normal process," said Bill Morrison.

Another participant asked Bill Morrison to explain his personal position regarding the integration of East Timor into Indonesia. Bill described the history of East Timor's becoming a part of Indonesia. At the time he held a position in Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's administration. He knew for a fact that President Soeharto's position at that time, 1972-1974, was not to invade militarily, but rather to find a peaceful resolution. But the posture of the Portuguese government that left East Timor resulted in the threat of a civil war. This threat was the reason that Indonesian troops entered the area.

Why is Australia so interested in East Timor? Bill explained that during World War II a number of Australian troops had fought there, so there are feelings of sympathy for the fate of East Timor. For that same reason the Australian government will continue to help Indonesia in building the area.

13003/12795

CSO: 4213/310

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL VIEWS KGB SPY DEFECTION, RETURN

BK121119 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial: "A KGB Defector Returns to the KGB"]

[Text] This is an unprecedented affair. A KGB member, Vitaliy Yurchenko, who disappeared from Rome in August, defected to the United States via Europe. It is now reported that he has returned to a Soviet Embassy. No one knows whether Vitaliy Yurchenko will be reinstated by the KGB, awarded in Moscow, or punished.

It is likely that Yurchenko's defection last August was a tactic to monitor the U.S. policy in conjunction with the upcoming meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in view of the information he gave to the CIA.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington announced that Vitaliy Yurchenko would appear in a press conference on 5 November.

However, it is also possible that Vitaliy Yurchenko really defected to the West and was "retaken" by cunning KGB agents operating in U.S. cities. Obviously, Vitaliy Yurchenko will be returned under tight escort by the KGB aboard an Aeroflot airliner if he was really "retaken" by the KGB. Thus, it is understandable that the KGB would have felt a severe blow had Yurchenko's defection not been foiled because the West believes that Yurchenko was the number 5 man in the KGB leadership. Yurchenko will face a death sentence if he really defected.

/6091
CSO: 4213/23

INDONESIA

NU OFFICIAL DESCRIBES G.P. ANSOR'S ROLE IN 'NEW CULTURE'

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 30 Jul 85 pp 1,2

[Text] the G.P. Ansor [Ansor Youth Movement], which since its inception in 1934 has been carrying out the decisions of the NU [Moslem Scholars Party], will continue to operate under the direction of and as the right hand of NU in striving to implement the New Culture Campaign in accordance with Islamic teachings.

NU Executive Board Secretary General H. Anwar Nuris made the announcement Saturday (27 July) evening in Sitabat (Langkat-District, North Sumatra District) in his opening remarks at the inaugural/investiture ceremony for the G.P. Ansor Board of the Langkat District Branch.

The Langkat Branch of the G.P. Ansor, installed by Usman Lubis, the regional chairman of the North Sumatran G.P. Ansor, will be chaired by Tgk Syaiful Anhar. Norman Susilo will be the secretary and M. Yusuf Kasim, the treasurer.

"Ansor," said the secretary general, "currently in an era of development, will stand at the front line with NU, arm-in-arm with the government, working to bring about national development." Because it has not been actively involved in politics since the 27th Congress in Situbondo, the NU, as the parent organization, will devote all its attention and activities toward carrying out and making a success of the New Culture Campaign in accordance with Islamic teachings.

During the investiture ceremony, which received a great deal of attention from the local youth and dignitaries, Anwar Nuris faithfully analyzed the history of the beginning of the NU, which he identified with the times of the Prophet Mohammed.

According to Nuris, the NU, which in 1973 helped establish the Unified Development Party [PPP], no longer consists of just one NU, but has become three NUs. The three NUs he was referring to were the NU as the Moslem Scholars Party (Rise of the Moslem Scholars); the NU as the Nahdlatul Umara (Rise of the Government Functionaries); and the NU as the Nahdlatul Ummah (the Rise of the Muslim Community).

These three NUs in the current era of development will rise together as a solid front to bring about successful development in all areas. "The NU is no longer

political. It did not leave the Unified Development Party because it was never in the Unified Development Party. The NU was one of the Unified Development party's founders," said Anwar Nuris who is also a member of the Indonesian Parliament.

The young NU leader continued on to say that, with this in mind, the NU will carry out the New Culture Campaign in line with Islamic doctrines because culture is a reflection of a country's progress. And Indonesia is currently being eroded by foreign cultures which are in direct opposition to Islamic teachings and which are incongruent with the norms of Pancasila. There are five lines of attack in this New Culture Campaign: 1) activate the missionary work by using all the facilities and infrastructure that have developed during this age of technology; 2) intensify and broaden activities in the area of education; 3) assume a more active role in the social-cultural area; 4) stimulate efforts in the economic sector; and 5) begin a telecommunications campaign.

He said that a positive step has already been taken to insure the success of the New Culture Campaign by providing job training for the 15,000 NU members beginning in 1985 in a phased program. Thus, the G.P. Ansor's participation in this job training program is very important.

13003/12795

CSO: 4213/310

INDONESIA

NU CHIEF WELCOMES AWARDING OF MEDAL TO DR SUKIMAN

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Chairman of the Executive Board of the Moslem Scholars Party [NU], H. Abdurrahman Wahid, expressed joy and welcomed the awarding of the Bintang Mahaputra Adipradana Medal, Second Class, to the late Dr Sukiman Wirjosandjojo (ex-Prime Minister from 27 April 1951 to 2 April 1952) by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. "In the name of the NU membership we express joy and appreciation for this honor," said the PBNU Chairman.

In more detail it was said that those active in the Islamic movement certainly were very happy with the honor given to the above mentioned Islamic figure. "The bestowal of this gift itself has a meaning for the Islamic movement of Indonesia," he added.

Confirmation

The presentation of this honor or gift, according to Abdurrahman Wahid, means the confirmation of the role of the Islamic movement in the struggle for independence and the work to give substance to independence.

Presentation of this sign of respect will be delivered by President Soeharto this forthcoming 15 August at the National Palace. In addition to Dr Sukiman, the same honor will be given to Prof Mr Soenario (ex-Foreign Minister) and the late Prof Nugroho Notosusanto (ex-Minister of Education and Culture). Other honors in the form of the Bintang Mahaputra Utama, Class Four, will be given to Prof Dr Doddy Tiana Amidjaja, head of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

Free-Active

The late Dr Sukiman was known as a Masyumi figure, but also as a nationalist. He maintained the work to give substance to independence from the struggle for independence until the achievement of independence until his death in 1974. The Sukiman cabinet was the first cabinet of the Republic of Indonesia to formulate a free and active foreign policy.

12836/12859
CSO: 4213/330

INDONESIA

MUSLIM MILITANTS JAILED ON SUBVERSION CHARGE

HK011132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Jakarta, 1 Nov (AFP)--A district court has jailed three muslim militants for eight years each on charges of subversion and attempting to set up an Islamic state in Indonesia, the SINAR HARAPAN newspaper reported today.

Murjoko, 26, Andi Sukisno, 21, and Sugeng Budiono, 20, were found guilty by the Malang District Court in East Java yesterday of having from 1981 to 1984 engaged in subversion activities aimed at the establishment of an Islamic state.

The court said they had opened a crash Islamic course for the training of cadres and activists, and issued a bulletin which in one issue said that the military was spying on muslim activities in Indonesia, the paper reported.

At one course session, a speaker said that "revolutionary troops have been readied to kill President Suharto before the cock crows at the end of December 1983," the court said.

Another member of the group, Faizal Fachry, 23, had been given an eight-year jail term yesterday by the same court on similar charges.

A fifth defendant in the case, Fatkul Miyoto, was unable to appear in court, as he had to be treated at a sanatorium for "mental disorder," the paper said.

/9274

CSO: 4200/223

INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF PT INDOCEMENT SHARES CLARIFIED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro explained the purchase of shares of Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa Limited Company [PT] by the government was an effort to influence policy of that firm. In this case, to prevent the possibility of a monopoly on the production of cement by that firm.

The explanation by the Finance Minister to journalists occurred after the opening of the national working meeting of the Department of Banking, Finance, Insurance and other services, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, at the Hotel Horizon last Tuesday.

"It is not true if there are those of the opinion that the purchase of shares was for the purpose of injecting funds into that cement firm," he said.

The government purchase of shares was arranged through Government Ordinance No 32 of 1985, dated 25 June 1985. The number of shares purchased was 35 percent with a value of 364,333,840,000 Rupiah. According to several sources, involvement of government funds is actually an effort to aid the cement firm, which is now in a critical situation, especially facing a weak cement market.

This was denied by Radius. He said up to now the government has not heard that PT Indocement Tunggul Prakarsa was experiencing financial difficulties. The government action was connected with, among others, reports indicating the possibility of a monopoly in the cement industry.

Production of PT Indocement, which manufactures cement with the "Three Wheels" trademark, reaches 8 million tons a year, whereas the national capacity itself is only 12.3 million tons per year. This production, which is almost two-thirds the national capacity, is feared may influence the national cement market. It is this matter which is considered a cement monopoly.

\$120 Million

According to the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL some time ago, in addition to obtaining funds from the government in the form of the purchase of shares, PT Indocement will also obtain loans valued at \$120 million from four government banks: Bank Negara Indonesia 1946, Bank Bumi Daya, Bank Dagang Negara and Bank Rakyat Indonesia. Each bank is prepared to provide \$30 million of credit.

It is estimated that this credit will replace foreign debts of \$120 million. The period of time of return and amount of interest are still being discussed. Efforts to overcome a debt of that amount were actually discussed last year, but agreement has not yet been reached because of the position of the debt equity ratio which is not good. With the entrance of government shares, credit from the four banks can be agreed upon. Credit from four government banks is in the form of Rupiahs valued at \$120 million. With this credit in rupiah, there is no need to worry about the possibility of a decrease in value of rupiah versus the U.S. dollar.

12836/12859
CSO: 4213/330

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

LNG EXPORTS TO ROK IN 1986--The liquid natural gas [LNG] company Arun PT [limited liability company] will begin exporting LNG to South Korea at the end of 1986 in the amount of two million metric tons per year. This plan will be realized if production unit 6, which is now in the planning and preparation phase, will be finished in the above mentioned year. The Principal Director of Arun LNG, Wicaksono Gardjito, said during a discussion with journalists last week at Lhok Seumawa, North Aceh, that the LNG purchase contract between Indonesia and South Korea had been implemented with a purchase time of 20 years. The purchase contract was based on C and F (cost and freight). Wicaksono was not prepared to give the amount of the purchase contract. "We are comparable to coals. Marketing and financial matters are in Jakarta whereas Arun LNG only arranges for the production of LNG," he added. Nevertheless he added that one shipment of LNG was \$14 million (LNG 125 cubic meters per ship) for Japan as the primary importer of LNG Arun at this time. It is said the cost of unit 6 is approximately \$250 million. In answering questions he said plans are to market LNG Arun in Taiwan after South Korea. That republic would take imports around 1990, but Indonesia would like it to be sooner. For exporting LNG to Taiwan there is not yet a purchase contract, said Wicaksono. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 20 Aug 85 pp 1, 12]

12836/12859
CSO: 4213/330

LAOS

SALI VONGKHAMSAO VIEWS TIES WITH USSR

BK301509 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Dear listeners, recently Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and vice chairman of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the Soviet Union. Our station correspondent called on him and asked him to express his views on the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos. Sali Vongkhamkao said:

[Begin recording] Beloved comrades: After attending the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union in Moscow, I would like to express my wholehearted congratulations to the great and all-round successes of the Soviet Union. The recent plenary session convened by the CPSU Central Committee marked a step toward new change aimed at developing the economy in depth and bringing about a new progressive posture for science and technology to enhance developed socialism.

The LPDR always gives complete support to all constructive initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, aimed at checking the nuclear war as stated in the Lao-Soviet joint communique issued after a recent meeting between the general secretaries of our two parties. This year our country is marking the 40th anniversary of the 12 October 1945 Proclamation Independence from the control of the Japanese militarists and the French colonialists. At the same time, we are also making preparations to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the 2 December founding of the LPDR. Recently, our party Central Committee also convened the Eighth Plenary Session of the Third Plenum to review, study, and draw lessons from the implementation of the two strategic duties in Laos over the past 10 years.

We are very pleased with the steady and all-round development of the fraternal friendship relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This year also marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

As for the Seventh Session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union which our Lao delegation attended, I think it was a glorious success. The session was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, intimacy, complete unification, and mutual understanding. The session noted the all-round economic cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union, especially in the past 5-year state plan. Even though the period of the past 10 years seems to be very short, the mutual assistance and cooperation between our two countries have begun to bear fruit, thereby positively contributing to strengthening the economic and [words indistinct] strength of the LPDR, including training Lao cadres and technical workers.

Because the projects under the Lao-Soviet cooperation scheme are permanent enterprises which act as the vital infrastructure for the LPDR's economy, they are expected to generate fullest efficiency on a long-term basis. This is because these projects must be utilized for several years and are anticipated to be very valuable. The Lao Party Government, and people would like to express our profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for giving such effective assistance to us.

In the Second 5-Year State Plan from 1986 to 1990, the assistance and cooperation for the Soviet Union still remains a decisive factor in enhancing the multifaceted achievements scored in the past 10 years, such as in the agricultural and forestry sector, the exploitation of natural resources, the communications network, and the training of cadres.

The meeting between LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 27 April this year paved a new path for strengthening the friendship and cooperation on the principle of lasting, all-round, and mutual cooperation between our two countries. The Seventh session of the intergovernmental commission was conducted on the basis of the spirit of that meeting. Thank you. [end recording]

/6091

CSO: 4206/18

LAOS

LEADERS GREETINGS TO POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

BK111028 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, 11 November (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, on 7 November sent a joint telegramme of congratulations of [as published] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of Poland's Council of State. The telegramme says:

"On the occasion of your election as president of Poland's Council of State, on behalf of the LPRP CC, the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly], the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, the people of Laos, and in our own names, we would like to express our sincere congratulations to you.

"The results of this general election demonstrated the Polish people's determination to continue safeguarding and developing the fruits of the socialist revolution in the Polish People's Republic.

"We firmly believe that with your intelligence and rich revolutionary experiences and the trust given you by the party, government and people of Poland, the construction of developed socialism in Poland will score new successes in all spheres, thereby contributing to the solidarity and might of the socialist community and to the defence of peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

"May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries be further developed.

"We wish you good health and success in your noble mission."

/12232

CSO: 4200/228

LAOS

PRESIDENT, PREMIER GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS

BK111034 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, 11 November (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly], and Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 7 November sent messages of greetings to Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Messner on the occasion of their election respectively as president of the Diet and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR [Polish People's Republic].

In their messages, the Lao leaders expressed their warmest congratulations to the new Polish leaders who are entrusted with important missions by the party, government and people of the PPR. The messages say:

"We are firmly convinced that your rich revolutionary experiences will contribute to the construction of developed socialism in the PPR for the prosperity of the Polish people as well as for the strengthening of the socialist community and peace in Europe and the world. [no closing quotation marks received]

The messages expressed wishes for further promotion of the fraternal friendly relations, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the Lao PDR and the PPR and good health, happiness and success to the new Polish leaders in their future work.

/12232

CSO: 4200/228

LAOS

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 7 November (OANA-KPL)--A financial conference was opened in Luang Prabang Province on 1 November with the participation of over 140 cadres concerned from the 6 northern provinces of Sayaboury, Bokeo, Luang Namtha, Oudomsai, Phong Saly and Luang Prabang. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gnao Phonvantha, member of the party CC and minister of finance, and Vongphet Saikueyachongtouna, member of the party CC and secretary of the party committee of Luang Prabang Province. On this occasion Nouhak Phoumsavan spoke of the important role of socialist financial work in the economic development and the future tasks of financial workers. The conference was successfully closed on 6 November. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK]

MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 7 November (OANA-KPL)--A conference on economic management was organized here yesterday under the chairmanship of Sali Vongkhamsao, Secretariat member of the LPRP CC and chairman of the State Planning Committee. It was attended by deputy-ministers and other representatives from various ministries. The conference reviewed the internal economic situation, adopted a new plan for better economic management in 1986, and passed provisional principles on economic management. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK]

YOUTH CONFERENCE CLOSES--Vientiane, 8 November (KPL)--A course on young pioneers' guidance was closed here on 5 November after 26 days of working. This course, the first of its kind, was attended by more than 60 cadres of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union. Present at the closing ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party CC, first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union CC; and other officials of the union. Addressing the meeting, Phoumi Vongvichit spoke of the important role played by the Youth Union's cadres in the education and guidance of young pioneers. He urged them to put their study into practice in order to fulfill their task with merits. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK]

CEREMONY FOR SOVIET EXPERTS--Vientiane, 9 November (KPL)--A well-wishing ceremony was held here on 8 November for Soviet experts working in Laos on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution. Present at the well wishing ceremony were Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party CC, minister of trade, vice-chairman of the Lao-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and other high ranking

officials from various state institutions. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko was also present on this occasion. Addressing the gathering, Vanthong Sengmuang and V. Sobchenko spoke of the great victory of the October Socialist Revolution. Vanthong Sengmuang brought out the remarkable results of Lao-Soviet cooperation and mutual assistance, especially in the field of economy. On behalf of the LPRP, the government and the people of all nationalities of Laos, he expressed their profound gratitude to the party, the government and the great people of the Soviet Union, to the Soviet Embassy and all Soviet experts working in Laos, for their assistance to the Lao revolution. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK]

/12232

CSO: 4200/228

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES EDITORIAL URGING OPPOSITION UNITY

BK091016 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT
7 Nov 85

[Editorial from May/June 1985 issue of SULUH RAKYAT: "All Patriotic and Democratic Forces, Unite!"]

[Text] Election fever and the political temperature are rising steadily. With the general election drawing near, political parties, especially the component parties of the Barisan Nasional, are getting more and more restless. The 2-M [Mahathir-Musa] regime arbitrarily enacted various regulations to ensure its election victory. The opposition parties have also mapped out their strategies and made necessary preparations. Unity and cooperation among the opposition parties are an essential factor in winning this general election.

The present situation is far different from that in 1982, when the 2-M clique assumed power after a general election. The regime is now facing several major problems. Besides the worsening economic and financial crisis, the regime is also trapped by an unsolved political upheaval--the component parties of the Barisan Nasional are having an internal power struggle; the defeat of the Berjaya Party [a component party of Barisan Nasional] in the Sabah by-election dealt a heavy blow to Barisan Nasional and eroded its dignity; the biggest crisis within the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] has continued unabated despite Mahathir's appeals to the two rival factions to make peace with each other; and within the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] itself, the recently revealed disputes at the grassroot and regional levels are actually a manifestation of a fierce power struggle among certain groups in the central hierarchy.

The conflict between Mahathir and Musa, concealed thus far from outsiders, is getting more serious and open. Mahathir's influence continues to decline. When he recently pretended to be willing to accept other people's opinions, only few UMNO members from the grassroot and regional levels prevented him from doing so.

Even though the constitution amendment crisis appears to have ended, Mahathird, Musa, and their cronies continue to destroy the excellent relationship between the rulers and people. This can be proved from the campaigns launched by the leaders of the UMNO youth wing to discredit the rulers. The Sultan of Selangor has now become one of their campaign targets. Their attacks have not only brought about the rulers' wrath, but also caused dissatisfaction among the general public. Soldiers, policemen, civil servants, and UMNO members who honor national traditions and uphold justice are also unhappy with their communities. This has increased during the last few years, especially after their opposition to the constitutional amendment. They have become more mature and vigilant through experience. The public in general, especially the Malays, strongly oppose the ruling UMNO clique's move to manipulate the New Economic Policy [NEP] to enrich the already rich groups and further impoverish the poor.

Workers and civil servants strongly oppose exploitation and demand a salary increase and better service. The initial victory of civil servants, grouped in the Congress of Union Employees in Public and Civil Services [CUEPACS], amounts to an important achievement in their struggle. The public in general also strongly oppose the Internal Security Act and other oppressive laws.

Muslims in the country continue to fight against the hypocrisy of the ruling UMNO clique that abuses Islam and oppresses Muslims.

Intellectuals, including students, continue to oppose the ruling authorities' suppressive moves and expose various policies undermining the interests of the country and people. They have particularly criticized the Look East policy, which only serves to make out country's economy more dependent on foreign capitalists, especially those from Japan and South Korea.

Far-sighted people inside and outside the ruling regime are unhappy with the Barisan Nasional's attitude in combating corruption and misappropriation of state funds. They are especially unhappy with the ruling Barisan Nasional clique trying to cover up the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance loan scandal. In short, the feeling of dissatisfaction continues to grow and the current of the people's struggle flows more strongly.

The power of opposition forces, consisting of political parties, social organizations, as well as individuals, is becoming stronger and more united. The ruling UMNO clique's conspiracy to split the top leadership of the Pan Malaysia Islamic Party [PAS] has failed miserably. The PAS remains united and continues to abide by the resolutions adopted at its last general assembly, namely, fight against tyrannical rule. Other opposition parties, such as Democratic Action Party [DAP], People's Socialist Party of Malaysia [PSRM], and Social

Democrat Party [SDP] have also consolidated and expanded their own strength. The tendency to unite and cooperate among various patriotic and democratic political parties and organizations has also grown stronger.

A declaration on poverty passed last February by the Aliran [an independent reformist movement] and 11 other organizations is an encouraging step toward unity and cooperation. The declaration states that the national economic system must be reformed to eradicate poverty among the people. Thus, this has shown that opposition forces are able to set aside their respective differences and agree to settle great problems faced by the nation and people.

A logical path corresponding with the present reality in our society is the establishment of a patriotic and democratic coalition government to replace the Barisan Nasional government. Such a government must consist of representatives of various patriotic and democratic parties, organizations, and individuals. Only with the establishment of such a coalition government can the poverty among the people be eradicated and justice, democracy, and national unity be guaranteed. To establish such a coalition government, various patriotic and democratic forces and the broad masses must launch a struggle to demand that truly free, just, and fair general elections be held in our country. In addition, they must strengthen unity by seeking convergent points and do their best to put forward a common program based on the main interests of the nation and people. They must also be prepared to counter any attempts by the Barisan Nasional ruling clique to use the emergency law, the Internal Security Act, the armed forces, and police to suppress the people's forces and support its rule. All deception perpetrated by the Barisan Nasional clique must be firmly opposed.

At present, our country is at a crossroads. The main issue for everyone is: Will our country continue to degenerate into a semicolonial state under the iron handed Barisan Nasional regime or will it turn into a truly independent, just, democratic, and united state under a democratic coalition government? The MNRPM [Malay National Revolutionary Party of Malaya] is convinced that all patriotic and democratic forces belonging to various nationalities in our country, including patriotic and democratic soldiers, policemen, civil servants, and UMNO members will be prepared to set aside their respective differences and forge a broadly united front to fight for the establishment of such a coalition government. Thus, national aspirations can be achieved.

/9738

CSO: 4213/22

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR TO TOUR SHENZHEN DURING PRC VISIT

HK130458 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Nov 85 p 11

[Article by K.C. Tsang]

[Text] The Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, will be taken on a tour of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) during a visit to China later this month.

Sources told the SCM POST that arrangements for the itinerary for Dr Mahathir's visit, beginning in Beijing on November 20, are still being finalised. It is understood the Shenzhen trip is a late addition.

The visit, the first by Dr Mahathir since he became Prime Minister in 1981, will also take him to Hangzhou, Xian and Guangzhou.

Despite some problems, the Shenzhen SEZ has generally been hailed in China as a success in building up the border town adjacent to Hong Kong with commerce and industry supporting more than 250,000 people.

Before 1978, Shenzhen's population was less than 30,000.

Senior officials from various countries including East European states have been shown China's showpiece in rapid economic development.

The latest was the Vice President of the United States, Mr George Bush, who visited Hong Kong after stopping over in Shenzhen last month.

Shenzhen has imported plywood and other construction material from Malaysia in the past few years.

Dr Mahathir will arrive at Shenzhen on November 27 and return to Guangzhou the same day. He is expected to leave Guangzhou for Kuala Lumpur on November 28.

He will stay at the new luxury Garden City Hotel in Guangzhou.

The sources said discussions are still continuing on agreements to be signed by the Malaysian delegation and Chinese officials during Dr Mahathir's stay in Beijing.

Officials are working hard to make Dr Mahathir's trip a success as both countries are keen on expanding bilateral trade which, however, trails far behind that between China and Singapore.

At present trade is conducted through third countries. The talks are aimed at removing the obstacles to direct trade.

There is a strong possibility that trade and economic agreements dealing with double taxation, shipping and investment guarantees will be signed.

Malaysian-Chinese businesses are involved in several joint ventures in Beijing and Hangzhou. Two prominent ones are the World Trade Centre and the Shangri-La Hotel in Beijing.

It is understood that steps are being taken to further relax travel rules for Malaysians entering China on business.

On the political scene, China is not likely to make any concession such as cutting ties with the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) which is still fighting the Malaysian Government from the jungles with a 2,500-strong guerrilla force.

Chinese officials have said that China's backing for the CPM is largely moral support and Beijing does intend to sever relations between the two parties.

Although the threat of insurgency in Malaysia is under control, the Malaysian Government is still dubious about developing closer political ties with China.

/6091

CSO: 4200/236

MALAYSIA

SUBVERSIVE OVERSEAS STUDENT ACTIVITIES WATCHED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Oct 85 p 7

[Article by Khairuddin Hassan: "Close Watch on Students Abroad"]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — The Government is keeping a close watch on Malaysian students reported to be taking part in training conducted by underground groups in foreign countries during their summer holidays. It is also keeping tabs on those who took part in gatherings commemorating Communist regimes abroad.

Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said his Ministry and other relevant authorities would conduct intensive investigations into these reports.

"We view these incidents very seriously and will not hesitate to take appropriate action against those found involved in such undesirable activities," he said after meeting the Padang Terap Umno division members yesterday.

Commenting on reports that Malay-

sian students were involved in training by underground groups in certain foreign countries, Fadzir said the Government was very concerned with the inclination of most Malaysian students studying abroad towards the activities of Muslim extremists. "We are monitoring this trend very closely."

Target groups

He said the Government was not surprised at the involvement of Malaysian students with Muslim extremists.

"We are aware of how these extremists operate and how they use money to spread their ideologies. We also know that their target groups are the students in the institutions of higher learning."

"I have asked all our Student Departments to report on such activities to enable us to take the necessary action against these students."

/12851
CSO: 4200/231

MALAYSIA

TIN MINERS WELCOME LONDON METAL EXCHANGE'S TRADE RESUMPTION

HK090802 Hong Kong AFP in English 0742 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 November (AFP)--Malaysian miners today welcomed the London Metal Exchange's (LME) announcement that it would resume trading in tin on 18 November and expressed hope that the market would be regulated to prevent a price slide.

"The markets must open as early as possible," Hew See Tong, president of the Perak Chinese Miners Association, said, adding, "as miners we must have an outlet for our tin to enable us to pay wages and meet other running costs."

Mr Hew told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that any move to limit price fluctuations would help generate more stable conditions in the market "although I am not sure what kind of impact this will have on the industry in the long run."

The LME said yesterday that it would announce procedures for the reopening on Wednesday, prompting speculation that it might opt for a system of limits on price fluctuations similar to that operating on the London cocoa terminal market.

Officials of the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM), which closed after the LME suspended trading in tin on 24 October, were not available for comment but some miners said they saw no reason why the local market should not reopen.

Ogtilall-Malaya Chinese Mining Association disputed official claims by the Mines Department in northern Perak State, where most of Malaysia's tin mines are located, that there had been no mine closures over the past 2 weeks.

Malaysia led the world in the production of tin with an output of some 41,000 tonnes last year.

A spokesman said that the Mines Department statement made Thursday "was probably nothing more than a guess because closures in November will not come to the department's attention until the end of the month."

A leading miner, who asked not to be identified, expressed disappointment at what he called the Malaysian Government's "feet dragging" in drafting concrete proposals to assist miners, particularly gravel pump operators hit by the industry's current crisis, described as the worst in its history.

He said that many small mines in Perak's tin-rich Kinta valley had either shut down or brought operations to a near halt due to cash flow problems triggered by the LME and KLTM closures.

"If miners do not get help soon there will be many more closures. There are many of us who no longer can meet diesel and electricity charges just to keep our pumps going to stop our mines from flooding," he said.

Primary Industries Minister Paul Leong announced last month the setting up of a special high-powered committee to work out contingency measures to help tide the industry over its current problems.

/12232

CSO: 4200/224

MALAYSIA

GOVERNMENT ASSURES FISHERMEN ON PACT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Khairuddin Hassan: "Government Allays Fishermen's Fear Of Pact"]

[Text]

ALOR STAR, Mon. -- The Government today allayed fears among the fishermen over the proposed pact to be signed between Malaysia and Thailand.

The National Fisheries Board (NFBM) chairman, Datuk Abu Bakar Idris Ibrahim, said the pact would not be confined to the fishing industry alone but a host of other aspects that could enhance the growth of the agricultural sector in both countries.

"Deep sea fishing accord is just one area of co-operation that will be agreed to under the proposed agreement. The co-operation will also include the exchange of experience, technology and expertise in fishing, livestock rearing and the agricultural industries, training programmes, study tours and other services.

"The fears among the fishermen over the proposed fishing pact between Malaysia and Thailand were unfounded and these fears could only be due to their ignorance over the matter, especially on the profits to be gained through such a pact.

"We feel our fishermen will stand to gain through such an accord

more than their Thai counterparts," he said.

Through the pact, the fishermen could set up joint ventures with the more established and experienced Thai fishermen to carry out deep sea fishing, an area which Datuk Abu Bakar said was beyond the capacity of most Malaysian fishermen.

He assured them that under the strict Government supervision they were likely to gain from such ventures and their present livelihood would not be affected.

Conditions

"We could impose certain conditions covering the types of boats, capital, landing points, technology transfer and other areas designed to ensure that our fishermen would gain experience, technology and expertise from the ventures.

"Apart from that, we will try to assist our fishermen by providing credit facilities and other services to enable them to participate in such ventures.

"Anyway, the accord will probably be for only five years after which it will be reviewed," he said.

He was confident that the Thais would be willing to go into joint ven-

tures with the Malaysian fishermen despite their superior experience and capital.

"Through these ventures, they will be able to carry out their fishing in our Exclusive Economic Zone.

"The Thai territorial waters are limited compared to our 200 nautical-mile EEZ. The Thais are more than glad to be able to venture into our waters.

"However, their freedom will be controlled while in our waters through the various conditions that we will impose," he added.

He said LKIM is prepared to meet the fishermen to allay their fears over the deep sea fishing accord with Thailand.

He said the fears were due to their own ignorance and LKIM would play its role to rectify this.

/12851
CSO: 4200/231

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

LEONG ON TIN CRISIS--Malaysian Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong said the decision of the London Metal Exchange [LME] to suspend tin trading recently was designed to save its own [word indistinct] vested interest. Speaking to the press in Tokyo at the end of his 4-day visit to Japan, he said lack of a comprehensive rescue plan agreed by all countries concerned would under the present circumstances lead to collapse of the market. Expressing his sadness over the lack of political will to safeguard the effectiveness of the International Tin Agreement, Datuk Leong said persisting in suspending tin trading at the LME would aggravate the sufferings of tin miners in the world and cause more financial losses. To settle the current tin market crisis, the Malaysian minister reiterated his call for a common concerted effort from both tin producers and consumers within and outside the International Tin Council to deal with the situation in a constructive manner. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Nov 85 BK]

/12232

CSO: 4200/224

NEW CALEDONIA

ELECTION FAILS TO RESOLVE DIVISIONS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 Oct 85 p 13

[Article by Mark Baker in Noumea: "Election Fails to Resolve New Caledonia Divisions"]

[Text]

AFTER a year of bloodshed, bitter political rivalry and interracial tension, New Caledonia has proved that it is possible to move towards independence by the path of reason rather than revolution.

Last Sunday's elections to establish a new system of regional government surprised most of those involved. They were conducted without serious violence, they brought the territory's major political factions back to the democratic process and they showed there can be an environment for peaceful transition.

But whether these achievements will survive more than a few months is open to doubt. The elections also showed the depth of political polarisation in New Caledonia, grossly disadvantaged the majority of electors and indicated that the territory could well be plunged into more chaos by a change of government in France in the New Year.

The elections were a key step in the French Socialist Government's strategy to grant a degree of self-government in New Caledonia and move the territory towards a form of independence over the next few years.

They have set up four new regional government councils which will take over many of the French High Commissioner's administrative responsibilities in areas like education, health, public works and land reform. The 46 members elected to the regional councils will also sit together as a territorial congress, and the presidents elected by the councils and the congress will meet as an executive with the High Commissioner.

The new structure is based on a gerrymandering of the electorate to recognise the irresistible and increasingly militant push for independence by the Melanesian people who, as a result of French colonisation over the past century and of migration from Polynesia and

Asia, have been reduced to a minority of 43 per cent in their homeland.

The elections saw the pro-independence Melanesian coalition, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), win control of the three regions which cover almost all the territory outside Noumea and secure a majority of the positions on the executive.

The anti-independence parties, dominated by the neo-Gaullist Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR), won about 61 per cent of the territory-wide vote. But they will control only the southern region, based around Noumea, and the territorial assembly which will have merely a token advisory role.

The election results have dramatically illustrated the split between those in favor of independence and those who want New Caledonia to remain a part of France.

The success of the FLNKS, which secured about 28 per cent of the primary vote and another 10 per cent in preferences from minor pro-independence parties, proved its claim to represent a clear majority of the 80 per cent of Melanesians who have shown themselves in favor of independence.

The FLNKS, which boycotted last November's territorial elections and has already proclaimed itself as the de facto government of Kanaky, proved also its ability to demand unity and moderation among the disparate pro-independence factions.

Its victory in the rural regions has given legitimacy to its unofficial control of most of rural New Caledonia during the past year. It has vowed to use the regional governments' powers and their considerable financial independence, to build the coalition's standing in the electorate — and has called on its supporters to avoid the violence which has claimed more than 20 lives since last November.

But the elections proved equally the extent of support for the predominantly European Right opposing independence. Its failure to win a fair share of power will provide the most volatile ingredient in New Caledonian politics in the coming months.

Both the Republicans and the Kanaks chose to go along with the elections as a means of demonstrating their standing, but neither regarded the new government structure as more than a temporary bridgehead in the longer term battle.

The strong Republican vote proved that France can not continue to accommodate Melanesian nationalism to the exclusion of the loyalist majority. The vote showed the deep conservatism of many of New Caledonia's white residents, with the extreme-right National Front picking up more than 5000 votes and three seats in Noumea — about twice its level of support in metropolitan France.

Despite their deep frustration over the results, the Republicans are expected to restrain themselves in the hope that a change of government in the French elections next March will bring a reversal in their fortunes.

The principal Opposition leaders in France travelled to Noumea last week to capitalise on

the local elections. The neo-Gaullist leader and Mayor of Paris, Mr Jacques Chirac — who is believed to have a good chance of taking over as Prime Minister next March — pledged to bring forward the referendum on independence, due by December 1987, and promised to fight to keep New Caledonia part of France.

Whether the Right would have the will in government to scrap the Socialists' moves towards independence — and provoke a new and probably more serious round of civil unrest in the territory — is debatable.

In the meantime, the commitment of the Kanaks to capitalising on their electoral gains, and the hope of the Republicans for rescue in the French elections, makes it seem likely that New Caledonia will enjoy a period of relative calm in the coming months.

There has been no serious violence in the territory since May and a series of bombings and fires in Noumea during the election period are being seen as only isolated outbursts by a small, extremist fringe on the far Right.

But the underlying frustrations of many New Caledonians manifested in such sporadic violence have not been answered this week. The elections have really served only to underscore the intractable dilemma of a country split down the middle over its future.

/12851

CSO: 4200/232

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

STUDY OF RELATIONS WITH PRC--A special study of New Zealand's relations with the People's Republic of China is to be carried out by Parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Select Committee. The committee planned to hear from Government departments, academics and other interested groups, said the chairman, Ms Helen Clark. "The committee recognises the importance of aiding the development of a closer understanding between the two countries which will allow the present relationship to grow and diversify." Part of the key to that lay in raising levels of public knowledge about, and debate on, Chinese-New Zealand relations. Ms Clark said the committee would publish a report, which would act as a reference document and guide to future policy. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 7 Nov 85 p 4] /7358

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA--Wellington, 12 Nov (AFP)--The New Zealand Government today announced the imposition of sanctions against South Africa in accord with a Commonwealth agreement reached last month to bring pressure on Pretoria to end apartheid. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister David Lange announced a ban on the import of Krugerrand gold coins and of South African arms, ammunition and military vehicles, as well as on the sale and re-export of computer equipment to the republic. The measures taken by New Zealand included instructions to the state-owned export guarantee corporation not to guarantee export commitments for new business with South Africa, and a request to the government's export-import corporation to halt aid to companies in their business dealings with the republic. Mr Lange said that New Zealand would also seek to discourage cultural and scientific contacts except where they had a value in ending South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation. The prime minister said that while the sanctions were "evidence of Commonwealth solidarity, they don't serve anything immediate at all so far as New Zealand is concerned." He said that New Zealand was not engaged in a great range of commercial activities with South Africa. "We have our distinctive role. We have discharged it on sporting contacts," he said, referring to a cancelled New Zealand All-Blacks Rugby Union tour of South Africa. "Those with economic clout have their responsibility now," he added. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 12 Nov 85] /7358

CSO: 4200/233

PHILIPPINES

SPECULATION ON MARCOS HEALTH, POSSIBLE WITHDRAWAL FROM POLL

HK110924 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 11 Nov 85

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, 11 November (AFP)--The parliament was taking up today President Ferdinand Marcos' call for a snap presidential election, clouded by a lack of opposition candidates so far and new reports on the incumbent's health.

Presidential palace and parliamentary sources said that Mr Marcos' letter of resignation--post-dated until after the proposed 17 January poll--was to be formally conveyed today to the legislature, the Batasang Pambansa.

Debate was to begin on the election bill proposed by the president and his ruling New Society Movement (KBL), with the opposition expected to press its case on a variety of key procedural points.

Ex-senator Salvador Laurel and Corazon Aquino, the opposition's top presidential bets, have so far refused to accept the snap poll amid widespread speculation whether the ailing Mr Marcos could stand the campaign rigors.

Mr Laurel is president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), the opposition's most formidable political bloc, while Mrs Aquino is the respected widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Analysts say there can be no credible presidential elections unless either or both participate.

But the biggest damper on the elections was a U.S. newspaper report that the 68-year-old president had undergone two secret kidney transplants in August 1983 and November 1984.

The presidential palace withheld comment on the story, which came on the heels of reports by U.S. intelligence agencies that Mr Marcos had only a 50 percent chance of surviving through 1987.

But Enrique Ona, one of the Filipino specialists cited as the source for the report, said today he had been misquoted and was only repeating rumors. The other doctor quoted, Potenciano Baccay, was murdered on 2 November.

Speculation has mounted that the president, citing ill health, would withdraw early in the snap presidential election campaign and field his wife Imelda since he could trust nobody else to replace him.

Another element in the political equation here was statements by U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth and his deputy Philip Kaplan emphasizing Washington's concern that the elections be clean, honest and credible.

The democratic opposition here has expressed fears that rigged presidential polls would trigger a social upheaval if not civil war, undo the local elections and leave the opposition field to a growing communist insurgency.

Mr Marcos, who has been in power for 2 decades, has refused to step down until after the victor in the snap election is proclaimed, but the opposition claims that this violates the constitution.

The incumbent's term ends in 1987 and the constitution states that in any special presidential polls, the post has to be vacated by death, disability, removal or resignation.

On the opposition front, Mrs Aquino loomed as the most likely presidential contender with Mr Laurel indicating earlier he would be willing to step aside in her favor.

The opposition's two major umbrella organizations, the National Unification Committee and the Conveners' Group, are scheduled to meet this week to hammer out a joint stand on the early election.

The opposition is expected to press in parliament for Mr Marcos' immediate resignation before any snap poll, accreditation of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) to monitor the election and synchronization of presidential and local balloting in May.

Other opposition conditions are the filling of two vacant slots in the official watchdog Commission on Elections with people of "unassailable integrity" and military neutrality.

Some members of the ruling KBL party who attended the KBL caucus chaired by Mr Marcos on Friday reported that his health, after appearing good for several days, faltered anew and he talked and walked with some difficulty.

U.S. intelligence agencies claim he has lupus erythematosus, a degenerative disease.

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

CEBU COLUMNIST ON UNSCRAMBLING PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 85 p 3

[Commentary by Eddie Adlawan in "The Monitor" column: "The Game of Truth and Lies"]

[Text] A news report yesterday in one of the papers caught our attention for its high entertainment value. Such report before usually spoils one's day, but not anymore.

Now, a reader knows how to skip and jump in between the truth and the lies. The entertainment is in reading the report and at the same time getting your brain to unscramble the truth out of the lies.

For instance, in the report the President denied that insurgency is increasing:

"How can they (the NPAs) win? They are surrendering in droves and many times we have driven them out from the mountains in Isabela, Bicol Region, Samar and Mindanao."

Unscrambled version: "...They are surrendering in droves (in Cendana's press releases) and many times we have driven them out from the mountains in Isabela, Bicol Region, Samar and Mindanao (although they resurface in other areas like Mountain Province, Kalinga-Apayao, Abra and in Cagayan where they can now mount ambushes and attacks on town halls and detachment posts).

The phrases in parenthesis more or less helped the original Presidential statement in describing the situation as it is obtaining today.

Like a game of chess, or a crossword puzzle, the President's statements can really entertain you.

Now for more of it. The President in the same interview with an American television host was reported in the paper as follows:

"The President also laughed off reports that...the economy was deteriorating."

In other words he does claim the economy is well. But look at how ALU's Democrito Mendoza described the economy:

"...The present minimum wage is only P57.00 for industrial workers when TUCP research and studies showed that a family of six in Metro Manila and other urban centers needs at least P94 a day simply for three decent meals excluding other basic necessities.: And that "2.2 million Filipinos cannot find any form of decent job while another 7.6 million are under-employed."

True it is, that there is a name for a person who is out of touch of reality.

But look for another presidential statement and make a game of it.

/9317

CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

TIMES JOURNAL EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESSURE

HK081542 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Nov 85 p 8

[Editorial: "And They Want Us To Call Them Friends"]

[Text] There are all sorts of speculations on what really made the president decide to call a snap election for the presidency and the vice presidency in spite of a recent survey whose results reportedly showed that the people were definitely against it.

The president himself had said on the American television program This Week with David Brinkley that he decided to call the snap poll in answer to a request from the opposition and to put to rest once and for all all those "childish claims" by both the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and the opposition that one is more popular than the other.

However, insinuations continue that the Americans pressured the president into making that decision--insinuations that have been unabashedly encouraged by some official quarters for reasons that can only be described as unkind. There was Senator Paul Laxalt--a recent Manila visitor, for instance--who said on television that he called up Mr Marcos to suggest the holding of the snap poll. Then there was that statement of the U.S. Embassy, ostensibly made to deny such American pressure but apparently calculated to mean otherwise. Said Deputy Kaplan before a gathering in Pasay City: The holding of the special election was purely a decision of the Filipino people who have been agitating for political reforms. The United States has been maintaining relations with the Philippines but to pressure the president and influence his decision on internal affairs is not a legitimate business of the U.S. Government. A naughty mind can easily read into this especially when it considers the many extra-legal moves some American functionaries have been doing here.

If there was at least some subtlety in the Kaplan statement, there was absolutely none in the State Department's on the matter; it was, in fact, an unmistakable plug for all the possible opponents of Mr Marcos in the planned poll. Spokesman Charles Redman was quoted as saying that while the timing of the snap poll was one for the Philippines and that Washington's concern was only that such an election would be free, fair and credible, "the timing, of course, obviously impacts on the issue of fairness and credibility."

Redman also said that the holding of that election would not help solve the problems of the Philippines if that poll does not meet the standards of fairness of the Filipino people. In simple terms, Redman was saying that they want an election where Mr Marcos should lose.

That the White House has done nothing to discourage or at least rectify these patently unfriendly statements of some of its functionaries is one more sad indication that they more or less represent its official views. This certainly says a lot about the kind of relationship the United States wants to foster with the Philippines. And they want us to call them friends.

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS DAY VIEWS POWER, POLITICS IN NEGROS

HK071130 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Nov 85 pp 6, 22

[By reporter Marites Danguilan-Vitug: "Changing Alliances: Power and Politics in Negros"--first paragraph is BUSINESS DAY introduction]

[Text] What made the Escalante massacre possible? What climate and conditions gave birth to killings so horrible and unjustified?

The answer lies in the shape of Negros society, in the feudal communities called haciendas lorded over by hacenderos, who translate economic power into political power, expand control over plantations to towns, cities, or an entire province.

When an overlord sees dissent in his community, threatening his more-than-a-decade hold over it, he becomes intolerant. And at his command are armed troops, loyal followers of their patron.

The large planters of Negros society, like feudal lords of old, keep armed men, too, in the form of the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) whom they fund to keep watch over their farms; it is what some call "legitimized private armies."

What, then, does Escalante tell us? wrote a columnist for PEOPLE'S REVIEW, a local weekly, ...feudalism's brutality in Escalante is a dying gasp, a desperate effort to hold on to the lever of century-old privileges and power."

Escalante can happen again for as long as the feudal set-up persists and for as long as there are people to challenge it.

BUSINESS DAY looks into the present power structure of Negros, the names, old and new, that have dominated the province's politics, the alliances, broken and unbroken.

Bacolod City--Negreneses are seeing the lights of their province's political marquee changing slightly, with some of the names dimming and others continuing to shine brightly. It is politics born out of a society of planters who are kings in their farms and outside, too, the marquee standing on the soil that has brought sugar and affluence to Negros.

More than a decade ago, the names Gustilo, Montelibano and Gatuslao ruled over Negros Occidental: Gustilo controlling the north, Montelibano, the center, and Gatuslao, the south. The geographical division is a carryover of the old congressional districts when the north was the first district, the center, second and the south, third.

The arrangement of each having a political fiefdom continues to this day. Though Gustilo does not at present hold any elective post, he is a former congressman, scion of a political family. His father was also once congressman of the province's first district.

Gustilo has been head of the powerful National Federation of Sugar Planters (NFSP) for the last 14 years, the longest any planter has ever held the position. He owns more than 500 hectares of sugarlands, a large figure considering that the average number of hectares owned is 17. His influence also extends to the media, owning a radio and television station, and to the military for he is their major patron. It is said Gustilo, a short man, built his empire through paternalism, benevolence, and "at the point of a gun."

Gustilo was not in Negros when BUSINESS DAY sought to interview him; it was said he was undergoing eye treatment in the United States but this could not be confirmed.

The governor of the province, Alfredo Montelibano Jr, is the recognized "kingpin" of Bacolod City and central Negros. He has been at the helm of the province for the last 18 years. A brother, Roberto Montelibano, is a Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] member of parliament. The old Montelibano, Alfredo Sr, recently retired from Planters Products, Inc, the fertilizer firm he founded.

The Montelibanos are renowned for their wealth; they are said to have bodyguards, private security guards in contrast to Bustilo's CHDFS. In the pre-martial law years, an oppositionist said the Montelibanos "flooded the countryside with money." They are known not to use force, only "economic resources."

In the south, the Gatuslaos are the acknowledged political leaders. Two Gatuslaos are in the Batasang Pambansa, Antonio who ran as an independent but is close to Gustilo, and his cousin, Bobby, who ran under the KBL banner. Another relative, an older Gatuslao, Miguel, is vice-governor.

This political family has a bland reputation. They are known to have friendly and cordial relations with their constituents. Unlike Gustilo, they are considered by residents to be "unarmed."

A power above these three families is Roberto S. Benedicto, presidential friend, sugar baron, and chairman of the Philippine Sugar Commission [Philsucom], described in these parts as "having more money than God." However, he has been severely battered lately because of the defeat of his men in the 1984 Batasan elections--Alfonso Garcia and Teodoro Benedicto.

The sugar industry crisis has also been blamed on Benedicto, making him an unpopular figure in the province. He is said to have control over a number of CHDFS too.

Benedicto has now quietly retreated from the province's politics as well as the sugar industry. "He is graciously bowing out," said opposition MP Wilson Gamboa.

Gustilo has thus appeared to have eclipsed Benedicto both in the local political scene and in the leadership of the sugar industry. Last March, Benedicto issued a memorandum creating the Philsumcom's Executive Committee chaired by Gustilo which practically assumed all powers of Philsucom chairman. Most of the KBL MPs who won in the election for the Batasan last year are identified with Gustilo--Jose Varela Jr, a brother-in-law; the two Gatuslaos, Alfredo Maranon and Jaime Golez.

Gustilo's stature has grown in the eyes of President Marcos for he delivered the Negros votes. For Marcos, it has been said, there is no substitute for victory.

Montelibano, residents say, was not able to help Benedicto swing the votes to his anointees' favor. Said a sugar miller, "He (the governor) was only to save his brother (Roberto)."

In the aftermath, Gustilo emerged as the power and force to reckon with in Negros. He is called many things: "tyrant of the north," "blood-and-guts politician"; Serge Cherniguin, secretary general of the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW), described him as one who has "incorporated his despotism with political clout."

A defender of Gustilo said that fear of this 63-year-old man is merely the "result of propaganda." Gustilo, he said, wields strong political control over the north, "deals directly with people, he doesn't abandon them, and commands their loyalty."

Task Force Sugarland Commander, Col Isagani de los Santos, in an interview, denied knowledge of any CHDFS being used by politicians. "There are some personal requests, accommodations like errands... but we have the say in deployment."

Gustilo has nothing to do with the CHDFS, the colonel pointed out. "As a planter, he contributes to the funding of the CHDF through the planters' association."

With Benedicto no longer in the mainstream, the way was paved for another power to come in, one just as close to the president, just as well-heeled, ready to hop from one business monopoly, coconut, to another: Eduardo Cojuangco Jr.

Many thing the planters and rest of the "ruling oligarchy" in Negros are not used to a crisis such as the one they are faced with now and are thus in search of a redeemer who can help them hold on to their past. Explained Wilson Gamboa, opposition MP, "There's not much of a fighting spirit... they are looking for a strong, indulgent leader. They look up to Cojuangco. He came at the right time."

"Cojuangco is seen as a savior and provider who can extend continuing privilege and enjoyment, casting aside the moral consideration, the conditions which brought about a man like him," Gamboa said.

He added, "they expect another crony to be more benign, accountable liberal in sharing profits."

A relatively late entrant to Negros, Cojuangco has bought up more than 2,000 hectares of coconut and sugar farms in the southern part of the province since the mid-70s. Last month, he made moves to gain control of the sugar industry, through the trading arm, Philsuma or Philippine Sugar Marketing Association, but was blocked by the government technocrats as this would run counter to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) prescription of dismantling monopolies.

Like Gustilo and Benedicto, Cojuangco is commonly spoken of as having his own army of CHDFS. Cherniguin of NFSW fears Cojuangco more than Gustilo, "If Cojuangco lets lose his CHDFS, Escalante would be a children's party."

Danilo Gamboa, planter and administrator of Cojuangco's farms in La Carlota, Himamaylan and Pontevedra, said his "boss" uses security guards, not CHDFS. He said the only Israeli he has seen around is a retired general who is an irrigation expert, contrary to reports that the Israeli was training the "private army" of Cojuangco, Gamboa said. Cojuangco has for a security officer a Filipino retired general, Gamboa added.

Cojuangco remains an economic power in the province whose translation into political power appears imminent with the 1986 local elections. Gamboa said Cojuangco has often told people "Si Manong Bobby (Benedicto), Hindi Nakikialam Sa Tarlac, Bakit ako Makikialam dito?" [Elder brother Bobby (Benedicto) doesn't meddle in Tarlac, why would I meddle here"]

"Even with 2,000-odd hectares, he (Cojuangco) has chosen not to be a political force here," Gamboa pointed out. Cojuangco, he said, would merely say, "This is my wife's province. I'm a guest here."

Gamboa insisted that "Danding is not going to be a focal point here.... He likes making money and he's good at it."

(Cojuangco was in town but refused to be interviewed by BUSINESS DAY. Gamboa said he was "not feeling well for anything"--except to attend to his farms.)

Others see the contrary. Modesto Sa-onoy, a local historian, said the political situation will change next year with Gustilo and Cojuangco expected to forge a political alliance. Both are close friends, having known each other since premartial law years.

Sa-onoy describes Cojuangco at this stage to be a political "influence," just short of being a force. "If Cojuangco is behind you, then you must be a force to reckon with."

Provincial board member, Vicente Suanico (KBL) said, "Once you're a big businessman, some part of you is in politics." The word is that Cojuangco is trying to harness the prominent Montilla clan in the south "for his entry" into politics. Cojuangco's wife (nee Gretchen Oppen) is a member of one of the south's most influential families who are related to the Montillas.

Sa-onoy confirmed that the Montillas, descendants of the late Speaker Gil Montilla, are making a political and power comeback. He said the young generation of Montillas are joining up with the Gatuslaos of the south.

A realignment of force is therefore expected: The Gustilos with the Gastuslaos and the Montillas, backed up by the Benedictos and possibly, the Cojuangcos, is a powerhouse force that can control almost the whole of Negros.

The Gustilos and Gatuslaos have aligned to neutralize the influence of Montelibano. If this alliance strengthens, then the north and south of Negros will be under their hold, leaving Montelibano out in the cold, with his little domain. As a concession, Montelibano, it is said, may be "given" Bacolod City.

Some residents said President Marcos is said to have told Montelibano not to seek reelection; he may instead run for Bacolod City mayor. The most possible candidate for governor is Antonio Gatuslao, independent MP, but backed by Gustilo.

There is bad blood between the Montelibanos and the Gustilos; these two big political names are locked in a power struggle. Gustilo clearly, has the upper hand at present.

The conflict between Gustilo and Montelibano was brought to the surface when, Gustilo, through MPs close to him, worked for the reclassification of Bacolod City last year. With Bacolod classified as "highly urbanized," residents can no longer vote for their provincial officials.

Bacolod, being a Montelibano bailiwick, would thus be out of the provincial contest; if Montelibano ran for governor, he would lose votes in his stronghold.

"This was a subtle move to clip the wings of Montelibano," observed Amado Parreno, an oppositionist who ran in last year's Batasan elections but lost.

The move to divide the province is also a handiwork of Gustilo, it is said. If successful, Negros del Norte will be created to consist of some 11 cities and municipalities in northern Negros under the control of Gustilo. Authors of the Parliamentary bill are all closely identified with Gustilo--Maranon, Varela, and Golez.

Montelibano is against the division of the province since that would mean the strengthening of Gustilo's hold over the north, an easy way to consummate power.

Said historian Sa-onoy: "The alliance between the Gustilos and Montelibanos has always been an uneasy, brittle, fragile one, anyway. They compromised in the past for the sake of a united KBL. But there have always been undercurrents of disagreement."

"For me, Montelibano was finished after the Philsucom elections," a sugar planter said.

After the Excalante (part of northern Negros) massacre, not a word came from the governor's office. He did not dispatch any investigating team nor did he issue any statement of concern. "We feel like we are governorless here," a businessman said.

(Efforts to track down Montelibano for an interview were futile. He is known to be an elusive subject; he rarely holds office in the provincial capital.)

A spokesman of the governor, board member Suanico, said, however, "It (Escalante) is an incident between the civilians and the military. We leave it that way. To issue a statement would only becloud the issue."

He continued, "Whether you make the right statement or not, you're damned. The governor does not like to go into turbulent waters."

Governor Montelibano is a political figure who is neither well-liked nor hated. "He's so-so," said a local journalist. Rex Arnaldo, Liberal Party official and acting Bayan chairman, said, "He is not corrupt, though. He has done nothing substantial for the province but he has done nothing bad either."

Gustilo and Montelibano exhibit contrasting styles of leadership. A person close to Gustilo said the latter "backs up his followers to the hilt, rightly or wrongly." He also readily "supports" the military, said a local journalist identified with the Gustilo camp.

"The military can always go to Gustilo to seek advice and help. Look, the lawyers helping the military (in the Escalante probe) are with Gustilo," the same journalist said.

On the contrary, Montelibano is said to have less of a following because he does not condone his erring subordinates. Neither does he also wield power over the military.

Gustilo has one problem, though--his kidney disease. "He is like Marcos," said Arnaldo. "If he dies, the north will crumble; it will be a house of cards."

Observers do not see a Gustilo surrogate who will take over the north once he dies. They see instead an opposition advance, particularly the cause-oriented groups.

A weakness of Montelibano, some point out, is not known as a fighter. "He has lost his grip," said a sugar miller. Besides, he added, people desire change since Montelibano has been in power since the 60s.

"He knows he's no longer in Marcos's good graces," Arnaldo pointed out.

The resignation of Alfredo Montelibano Sr from PPI has been read as an indication of the declining political fortunes of the Montelibano family. Observed Ely de los Santos of PEOPLE'S REVIEW, "Montelibano's leaving the fertilizer company they may have with Malacanang..."

Continued de los Santos, "Their political history shows that in their period of isolation, they simply cooled their heels... and patiently waited... while waiting, the grand old man steadily built his forces... so that when the moment to fight came, he would have gained complete mastery of the battlefield.... This clan has never flung itself foolishly into battle without knowing the odds."

The race for power goes on, intensifying with the coming local elections. But in the interiors of Negros, in abandoned plantations, workers no longer concern themselves with these political names or even the local and presidential elections. They no longer care about who the powers are, what alliances are shaping up, no matter how threatening.

"We don't think of elections as a solution anymore," said 38-year-old Arturo Lumauag, a sugar workers in Manapla, north of Bacolod, who is without a job. "It does not bring us good. It is all talk. The government officials don't care."

In good times, he earns P20 a month from selling cassava which he, his wife and some of his seven children plant in borrowed farm lots. The plantation owner has ceased attending to the 65-hectare farm; their workers are without income. At the time of the interview, a wild cat was caught for lunch, to be cooked adobo-style.

"Through unity, through organization, not through elections," Lumauag replied as to how he foresees changes in government and an improvement in their plight.

A schoolteacher in Escalante shared a similar view: "I'm afraid to think of elections. If they'll use power and force to win, there will be bloodshed. People here are saying this time we will fight. We have started fighting. We have to go on."

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

UNION CONGRESS HEAD DECRIES GOVERNMENT, COMMUNISTS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Regime Deceives the People"]

[Text] Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) President Democrito T. Mendoza yesterday batted for a new government with a fresh mandate and program of action for the people even as he warned against the dangers of communist infiltration.

Mendoza, who is also the president of the Associated Labor Unions (ALU) and the Asean Confederation of Trade Unions (ACTU), was the commencement speaker of the Divine Word University (DWU) here.

Mendoza said the kind of government needed today is one that would religiously observe the fundamental tenets of democracy where there is separation of powers, a heart for the workingman and no graft and corruption.

Mendoza lambasted the government for its propensity of hiding the true facts from the people as in the case of the recent manipulation of the actual Philippine gross national product.

Mendoza denounced this as a way of avoiding government accountability to the people which, he said, does not speak well of the responsibility of the leadership to the governed.

He lamented over the alleged mismanagement of the economy which has resulted in the worst economic crisis of the country since the second world war.

Mendoza lamented over the fact that the present minimum wage is only P57 per day for industrial workers when a family of six in Metro Manila and other urban centers need at least P94 a day simply for three decent meals.

According to Mendoza, there are more than 2.2 million Filipinos who cannot find any form of decent employment while there are 7.6 million who are underemployed.

Mendoza said the working class is the one most severely affected by the bunglings of the economy committed by President Marcos and his technocrats.

In the same speech, Mendoza lambasted the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) for waging unmitigated campaign of deception to inveigle Filipino workers into embracing their ideology.

He warned the youths against falling for the romance and attractions of a communist revolution, which, he said, will ultimately drive this country into unredeemable perdition.

The communists exploited the poverty of the masses as capital for expansion, thereby gaining inroads into organizations which they have engineered to use in the struggle for issues and subjects beyond the scope of functions of legitimate trade unions, Mendoza said.

Mendoza pointed out the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) as a front of the communist party which has been hiding this fact until they have reached the advanced stage of strategic offensive.

He rallied the youth behind the flag as he recognized the vital role they play for the protection of the democratic institutions which have been the legacy of their forefathers.

/9317

CSO: 4200/222

PHILIPPINES

BACOLOD RALLYISTS URGE PEACE, RECONCILIATION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Reggie Amigo]

[Text]

BACOLOD CITY — An end to violence and human rights abuses was the central theme as 30,000 marchers formed a plea for peace here Thursday in observance of the United Nations Human Rights Day.

A caravan of thousands of marchers in an intricate circle in the name of reconciliation, sweeping aside bitter memories, then closed ranks and the marchers as a sign of peace and goodwill took one last symbolic ritual of peace.

"Let heads reach in the heart of every Negrense," intoned Fr. Gerald Murray in his invocation. "Let the heart be open, and to God."

The peace rally sought to draw lessons from recent conflicts to reach most parts of the protest where Negros island have fallen victim.

Speakers, who held the mammoth crowd together well into the early evening hours, referred directly to these conflicts. They spoke in a sense that was larger and more urgent than the recent Escalante killings.

"Unite for peace. Forget bitterness," urged a slogan emblazoned across streamers and banners fluttering in the distance as the rallyists stood for more than four hours at the city plaza.

The marchers, representing a cross-section of Bacolod and the other municipalities of Negros Occidental, paraded through the streets at midday and spilled into the same square by the seawall which had ironically been the site of many protest rallies calling for anything but peace.

THIS TIME, the speeches were subdued and few of those who denounced violence were scolding in their remarks, not even Eusebio Gonzales, a 17-year old captain of a town patrolman.

He said: "I hope that people will realize how tragic it is to be in the same situation as my family."

Gonzales, who said he had a 10-year brother and younger siblings to support after losing his father during a communist attack in Basilagan, lost school and was never sure when he'd be able to finish college.

Small humanism, Pedro Antonio, 27, also had a sad tale to tell. He said he went through his family during the siege of Bacolod by Soviet and Filipino marauders from Dec. 18 to 20. Antonio Marcelino Dimamayan told of heavy taxation from New Peoples Army terrorists who he said eventually drove his family out of their homes.

For Fr. Rafael Solvador, the massive peace rally was an occasion to show that people — the silent majority here, he said — have grown weary of getting the opposite of what they want: peace and justice.

/9317
CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO GENERAL ON REPORT OF NPA-CPP 'RIFT'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

MILITARY authorities in Southern Mindanao said yesterday a serious rift is brewing between the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-Gatue Jr., PC commander for Southern Mindanao, reported that a captured rebel revealed that some NPA fighting units in the region are being disillusioned because political leaders of the CPP have introduced a class distinction between themselves and the fighting units.

Tan-Gatue was citing a statement given to investigators by Rodrigo Getalla alias Kary and Ramon, 24, deputy secretary of District U, Front Committee 72 of the Far Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee of the communist movement which is operating in Davao del Sur and South Cotabato.

GETALLA WAS captured by intelligence agents in his parent's house in Tolav, Salcedo, Davao del

Sur Oct. 15. His wife, Catalina Getalla, who is seven months pregnant was with him when he was captured. Both are now detained in the Davao del Sur PC headquarters.

Tan-Gatue quoted Getalla as saying that "morale is at an all-time low among many party members of Front Committee 72 and NPA armed units when the armed unit members discovered that the party leaders were no longer based in the mountains where most members are concentrated."

Getalla reportedly said most of the CPP leaders no longer run the armed units in the mountains and have turned for the easier life in the lowland.

...

IN ADDITION, Getalla reportedly told investigators that the CPP-NPA has abandoned several barter posts in the slopes of Mt. Matunog and its steps on the Davao del Sur communist region.

The rebels, Getalla was quoted as saying, "were fighting it as a trade deal with the natives who provided an end come us but at the same time run our resistance to the military."

/9317
CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY REDUCES REWARD ON BALWEG, CITES 'DEMOTION'

HK071315 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 7 November (AFP)--The military has reduced the reward for the capture of a Roman Catholic priest-turned communist guerrilla leader following his demotion in rank in the movement, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported here today.

Brig Gen Tomas Dupit, military chief of Northern Luzon Island, said the reward for the arrest of Father Conrado Balweg was now 130,000 pesos (about 7,000 dollars), down from 200,000 pesos (10,695 dollars), PNA said.

Father Balweg, 38, joined the New People's Army (NPA) in 1979 and has become the most famous spokesman of the 16-year-old movement. The military suspects he leads a band of NPA fighters in the Cordillera mountains of the north.

The state-run agency quoted the general as saying the priest has been demoted following the recent capture of seven NPA training camps under his command and the death of 47 of his followers in clashes with the military.

The military's claim could not be independently confirmed here.

The NPA, military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, has some 15,000 fighters according to independent estimates, and has forecast a "stalemate" with government troops in 3 years' time.

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

BAYAN STATEMENT ON CONCERN FOR HUMAN LIFE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 9

[Statement by Paul Rodriguez, Vice Chairman, BAYAN, Cebu: "BAYAN Upholds Human Life"]

[Text] The claim by a high military authority and some quarters that BAYAN is practicing double standard of morality by being uninvolved whenever military elements are the victims of atrocities, is unfounded and it is calculated not only to malign BAYAN but also to confuse the issue.

The truth of the matter is that BAYAN upholds human life, human dignity and human rights so highly that not even the so-called "national security" can be an excuse for the violation of these God-given gifts. That is why BAYAN strongly opposes militarization. For we know this will lead to the cheapening of the human life and other values attached to such precious life.

Sheer military force begets violence--from all sides, and violence violates the value of life. This is being construed by our experience time and again. Sad to say the first blood is traceable from the institutionalized violence of the regime and the accompanying military atrocities.

BAYAN therefore also opposes institutionalized violence that manifests in socioeconomic inequality that has prevented the vast majority of our people from attaining human fulfillment of their life. US Marcos dictatorship has perpetuated this condition.

Thus, BAYAN opposes further the fascist US Marcos dictatorship which is responsible for the militarization of our society and the marginalization of our people. We lament with deep anguish to think of the many lives, whether that of soldiers or civilians or rebels, which have been sacrificed in the process of perpetuating the US Marcos dictatorship.

But our concern for our brother in the military is not only during such time when he is killed an ambush or encounter or so, but rather from the beginning that his life is made cheap because his career is not anymore to protect the life of the people but to help perpetuate a dictatorship which

is guided by an inhuman ideology that is geared only towards the profit of the powerful elite.

BAYAN, despite all the inhumanities we experience, always strive to be guided by the wisdom of St Augustine who said: "Hate the sin but not the sinner." We do not denounce persons or people but abuses, greed and senseless cause. It just happens that minus all pretentious trappings and cover-ups, the cause for which the military now are made to serve does not deserve our respect. But whenever we know of a soldier who is really pro-people and who dedicates his career for the upholding of the human life, rather than for a dictator or foreign interest, we will give him sincere salute. And we will always fight to give him the honor that he deserves.

We are not particular in giving assistance to soldiers who get killed in their Marcos-mandated operation. For we do not want to be misunderstood that we are supportive of militarization and the dictatorship. Besides, there are always well-funded government institutions that will take care of them thru which our indirect support is made, at least in the form of taxes that we pay.

But the victims of military atrocities could not count government support. On the contrary they can just expect more repression. They will always have problem of having a witness that will stand arm twisting and intimidation. While on the other side they can expect false witness of Cavigan type. These are the victims that BAYAN is directly committed to support.

/9317

CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE VIEWS IMPACT OF FAILING ECONOMY

Broadway THE NATIONAL TIMES in English 25-31 Oct 85 p 22

[Article by Adele Horin--"The Philippines: The Dark Side of the Asian Boom"]

[Text] In grey and sprawling Manila, Mercedes plied the streets in unseemly profusion. At every corner, pedlars tapped on the shut windows and held up meagre wares--a single cigarette, a mint, a string of sweet-smelling flowers.

Invariably, the Mercedes would drive on to the plush Makati district where the rich live in a walled city, protected by armed guards.

The Philippines has the worst income distribution in South-East Asia, and the evidence is all around.

The well-to-do send their children to Swiss finishing schools and German universities. They dress in the latest Paris fashions and hang crucifixes of gold and pearl around their necks. They speak with knowing sophistication of Europe; they look with longing to the US, their spiritual homeland.

The poor live in miserable shanty towns; some squat on a strip of land under the Manila harbour wall in kumud-like humpies of cloth and plastic. Yellow foam filled with garbage froths at their feet.

The middle class fall further and further behind as the peso's buying power tumbles. They frequent Shakey's Pizza Parlours where Cyndi Lauper imitators, and waiters in candy striped pants and straw boaters, transport them for an hour or two to Los Angeles or New York, where many of them would rather be.

The Philippines was a land of great promise, the hope of South East Asia, when World War II ended. Second to Japan in industrial capacity, with a prolonged link to the US, its former colonial master, and a well educated English speaking population, the Filipino people were right to expect progress and happiness.

Instead they have watched almost every other South East Asian country prosper in recent years while theirs has declined into an economic morass. The Philippines'

political crisis is well documented but its desperate economic situation is less publicized.

Filipinos have seen their standard of living fall dramatically in two years. All development projects have halted. The Asian Development Bank has cancelled a quarter billion dollars in aid because the Government has no matching funds to spare. People are

The comparison with Thailand is particularly stark. Thailand has a slightly smaller population, 50 million compared with 52 million. Its

economy is also based on agriculture. Like the Philippines, it is an oil-importing country which faced a difficult international environment.

It had few of the Philippines' post-war advantages, and no industrial capacity. But like Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, Thailand's economy took off in the late 1970s.

Twenty years ago, Thailand's per capita income was half the Philippines'; now at \$2800, it has overtaken the Philippines, having grown nearly 4 per cent a year since the 1980s.

Rural Filipinos have always been poor. It is Metro Manila's six million who have suffered a dramatic decline in real income - up to 20 per cent - in the past two years, with a further fall expected this year. To some observers, the absence of food marches is merely a reflection of the Filipino's phlegmatic nature.

While the Philippines has suffered a negative GNP growth of 5.4 per cent in 1984, sensationally closer to 8 per cent, the situation in Thailand

is the reverse with a positive 5.5 per cent growth.

Thailand, like other ASEAN countries, has been growing at this rate for nearly a decade while Philippine growth rates have declined every year since 1979.

Thailand is the third biggest rice exporter in the world; the Philippines imports rice after a brief period in the 1970s when it was self-sufficient.

Thailand has more successfully controlled its population growth. The Philippines' annual population growth rate is 2.5 per cent compared with Thailand's 1.5 per cent. The result in the Philippines is severe under-employment and discontent.

Cab drivers, tourist guides, and students, despairing of getting ahead, talk of emigrating to the US where some already have a brother or a cousin.

There is another dimension to this yen for the US beyond the universal desire of the economically disaffected to better themselves. The American influence is so pervasive in the Philippines that it appears to undermine loyalty and commitment to the country.

From the absence of indigenous music and the dominance of the airwaves by sentimental American pop, to the recruitment of thousands of poor Filipinos into the US Navy, Uncle Sam makes his presence felt.

In addition, the US has two huge military bases in the Philippines, and 50 per cent of the foreign investment.

The rich Filipino-sugar and coconut plantation owners invest their money in California not Negroes; the massive assets President Marcos, his wife and cronies allegedly own in the US became the subject of a recent Opposition film.

Despite Bangkok's Hashinews, and some American influence, the patriotism of the Thais and their strong cultural identity presents another contrast with the Philippines.

The Philippines' overriding economic problem is its enormous foreign debt of \$US26 billion which it is unable to service. The foreign debt is double Thailand's. After the 1981 Aquino assassination, commercial banks lost confidence in the Philippines and refused to roll over its debt. The Government was forced to call on the IMF for loans in order to regain the banks' confidence.

The IMF has imposed its usual stringent economic package, which has cut inflation from a peak 64 per cent in October 1984 to 18 per cent in July.

It is relatively easy to cut the money supply but this has also caused a severe contraction of the economy. Half-completed buildings stand like skeletons in downtown Manila, a testimony to the collapse of the construction industry.

The Philippines' fundamental problem is to boost exports and earn the foreign exchange to solve its balance of payments problems. But it has failed miserably to meet the IMF demand of a 10 per cent increase in exports. Instead, exports fell by 10 per cent in the first six months.

With its over-valued exchange rate, which favours the importation of Mercedes and other luxuries, the Philippines cannot compete with Thailand's similar export products.

Thailand's international credit standing, by comparison with the Philippines, has improved to the point where the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand, which finances development projects, can bypass the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and raise loans on the international capital market on better terms.

The Philippines' disastrous economic performance is attributed to one main factor: corruption.

Marcos's political survival has depended on his doling out economic favours. The two Government banks, the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Philippines National Bank, guaranteed loans to a clutch of the President's political cronies.

It was an easy matter, according to observers in

Manila, for the borrowers to inflate the cost of their proposed investments and to spirit the excess money to the Florida or California real estate markets.

If their Filipino investments prospered, the borrowers profited; if they failed, the taxpayers footed the bill. Many investments failed or contributed nothing to the country's development. Notorious examples of white elephants dot Manila such as Imelda Marcos's prestige convention centre.

The Development Bank of the Philippines' loan portfolio is about 80 per cent worthless; the Government diverts 10 per cent of the national budget to propping up the bank.

At a time of high interest rates, the Philippines borrowed more than any other Asian country but has little to show for it except debt.

Its main industries, sugar and coconut, have been controlled by Marcos's political cronies. It has been a case of the big guys ripping off the little guys with the result that efficiency and income distribution have suffered. The IMF, not usually regarded as a friend of the poor, has unsuccessfully pressured the Government to break up the monopolies (the coconut

monopoly has been sold but apparently without effecting real change).

Thai economists say their Government, while hardly untainted by corruption, resisted pressures to guarantee private investor loans. They cite this as a major reason for Thailand's more favourable economic performance.

Thailand, with other ASEAN countries, now faces hard times and reduced economic expansion with the rise of protectionism, the collapse of sugar prices, and the contraction of the US economy. Its Harvard- and Oxford-educated government economists talk Thatcher economics which can only mean suffering for the poor. The Government has set up a committee to study ways to privatise State enterprises, including the successful Thai International airlines.

But for Filipinos, future prospects are grimmer still. The Philippines missed the boat when everyone else sailed forth. Under IMF pressure it is trying to rectify mistakes but the international climate could not be worse.

Even if Marcos went and his successor could inspire national unity, it will take years for the Philippines to fulfil the promise it once showed.

/9317
CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD VIEWS ECONOMY

HK120224 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 85 p 3

[By Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The economic recession has "hit the bottom," but the next 2 years will still be difficult "as we undergo the rebirth of our economy," Felix K. Maramba Jr, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), said.

Speaking at a symposium on "Problems and Prospects of Philippine Business Today" at the La Salle University last Saturday, Maramba said however the future of business will depend largely on how well the government perceives the problems affecting the private sector.

He said businessmen today are demoralized by the lack of government response to basic issues such as the need for a definite policy on taxation, on trade policy, and on the issue of peace and order and delivery of justice, among others.

"Recent pronouncements of our policy makers appearing in newspapers however seem to indicate no immediate relief for business in these areas," Maramba noted.

The PCCI had criticized the government for implementing policies which tend to dampen rather than stimulate business activity. He said these policies serve only to create uncertainties and doubts about the future.

He said the lack of business confidence in the future is very much pronounced as "evidenced by the continuing withdrawal of investments from the country both by locals and foreigners."

For example, to the businessmen's plea for a deferment of the trade liberalization program, the government's immediate reply was a very firm "no." He said the government has at least softened its stand today.

He also pointed to the recently announced sales tax system which will have the effect of "doubling the present tax rates." Our proposal for the reduction of power rates until now is under study; in the meantime many of our industries have already collapsed and many more are on the verge," Maramba said.

"It is true that we successfully met the International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditions zeroing in on attaining a balance of payments surplus, arresting inflation and restraining monetary expansion. In the wake of these achievements however are the economic dislocation created in the process," he said.

Maramba said the Philippines was doing very well in the 1960's and early 1970's under a free enterprise economy. "In 1983, we found ourselves in an economic nightmare, realizing for the first time how badly the country's economy had been mismanaged," he said.

He said the economic crisis could be attributed in part to too much government intervention and the direct involvement of government in businesses.

He pointed out that many of the government owned corporations now now constitute the bulk of the country's financial institutions' costly "white elephants or undesirable non-performing assets."

In view of these government-spawned problems, Maramba said that following last year's Philippine Business Conference (PBC), the private sector has resolved to adopt a self-reliant stance.

During the PBC last year, one of the resolutions, Maramba said, recommended that businessmen, other than export producers and exporters should refrain from seeking concessions from the government on financing, credit terms or tax incentives, in view of the severe limitations on government resources, resulting from the monetary and other constraints the government had committed to the IMF.

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

POWER RATES 'QUIETLY' HIKED NEARLY 50 PERCENT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

IF YOU are wondering why your electric bills are rising despite a reduction in your power consumption, here's the reason why — the National Power Corp. (Napocor) has quietly jacked up its rates this year by 48 percent.

From an average of P0.89 per kilowatt-hour in June 1984, Napocor's rate went up to P1.22 per kwh during the same period this year.

The increase in Napocor's power rate is passed on to consumers through the Manila Electric Co.'s "generation charge," which reflects the cost of power Meralco buys from the government firm.

According to sources, the power rate increase was due to the following: Napocor's operation of inefficient oil-fired thermal plants, the removal of the tax exemption privileges in October 1983 the firm enjoys and the effects of the October 1983 peso devaluation on Napocor's foreign borrowings.

The sources added that the operation of inefficient oil-fired plants has raised Napocor's fuel oil consumption.

Fuel oil costs have reportedly increased to about P477.48 per barrel from year's P444.90 per barrel because of the withdrawal of the government firm's tax exemption privileges.

THE STATE-OWNED power firm is authorized to increase its power rate without going through public hearings or the approval of the Board of Energy (BOE).

Any increase in the basic rate of Meralco, on the other hand, has to be subject to public hearings and approval by the BOE.

The billing to consumers by Meralco has the following components -- the basic rate the company itself charges, the generation charge or the cost of power it buys from Napocor and the distribution charge.

However, some 419,000 residential and small commercial Meralco subscribers in Metro Manila who consume only 150 kwh or less a month are exempt from the power rate increases. They pay the subsidized rate of P0.225 per kwh.

/9317
CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC INDICATORS ON TAX COLLECTION

HK120238 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Nov 85 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Tax Tally Up 62 Percent in First Half"]

[Text] Tax collection of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) for the first half of the year grew 61.89 percent to P21,664.7 million from P13,382.2 million in the same period last year, data compiled by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) showed.

Mainly responsible for the increase was the stepped up collection effort by the bureau in order to support the budgetary requirements of the government and the economic recovery program. Another factor was more efficient tax administration.

However, despite the high collection for the first half of the year, greater efforts must be exerted in order for the BIR to meet its goal of P43 billion for 1984.

According to source, income taxes made up the bulk of the 6-month total accounting for P8,925.4 million, up 61.16 percent.

Collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue--January 1985 to June 1985
(in million pesos)

	Total	Specific Tax (Domestic)	License Bus. and Occ. Taxes	Income Tax	Others
<u>1985</u>					
January	4,696.2	1,260.9	1,054.5	1,793.5	587.3
February	3,072.0	1,099.3	656.1	1,078.5	238.1
March	3,049.9	1,179.9	288.5	1,260.4	321.1
April	5,580.4	1,173.4	1,288.2	2,483.2	635.3
May	2,731.5	1,149.1	152.8	1,102.6	327.0
June	2,534.7	1,033.5	73.8	1,206.9	220.5
Total	21,664.7	6,896.1	3,513.9	8,925.4	2,329.3

1984					
January	2,457.8	600.0	712.2	827.7	317.9
February	1,964.8	608.4	513.1	534.5	308.8
March	1,401.6	607.5	102.3	514.9	176.9
April	3,925.5	630.6	591.4	2,395.6	307.9
May	2,020.1	745.2	127.2	855.1	292.6
June	1,612.4	872.5	146.8	410.3	182.8
Sub-total	13,382.2	4,064.2	2,193.0	5,538.1	1,586.9
July	3,843.1	850.5	939.6	1,358.6	694.4
August	2,676.0	830.2	302.2	1,180.3	363.4
September	1,303.0	779.5	84.7	238.3	200.5
October	3,676.0	1,086.2	724.7	1,257.8	607.3
November	3,838.4	1,113.5	427.8	1,873.8	403.3
Total	32,086.1	9,899.2	5,169.6	12,770.6	4,246.7

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue

/12232

CS0: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION GROWS AGAINST BANK MERGER

HK081600 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Nov 85 p 2

[By Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] Opposition to the proposal to merge the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) has built up in the past month, with BUSINESS DAY sources disclosing that oppositors to the proposal are thinking of exploiting the alleged political impact of the merger during an election period to block the plan.

The "political impact of the merger plan will largely be brought about by the massive retrenchments that will be necessary when the two ailing government financial institutions are merged. Government sources close to the Office of the Prime Minister noted that a "kind of precedent" for exploiting the adverse political impact of an economic restructuring plan was set by the sudden government decision last month rescinding the plan to mothball six sugar mills. Although ranking government officials had emphasized several months ago that there was no way to stop the mothballing of these mills, the alleged massive layoffs that would have resulted reportedly convinced President Marcos to stop the plan.

Data contained in memoranda separately sent by DBP Chairman Cesar Zalamea and PNB President Placido V. Mapa to the Special Presidential Commission on Reorganization headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata indicate that the number of employees who would be retrenched as a result of the plan will reach at least 8,000, or more than 80 percent of the combined workforce of the two banks. It was also pointed out that the cost of retrenching this huge number of employees would amount to at least P400 million because of the mandatory separation and retirement expenses.

One argument DBP and PNB officials have raised against the merger plan involves the cost of the merger. They said the money can instead be used to rehabilitate the two institutions even if they are not merged as long as their non-performing accounts are first cleaned out from their books. The plan requires a government equity infusion of P2.5 billion, which is in addition to another P2.5 billion in deposits the merged government bank will be required to have.

A controversial aspect of the plan deals with whether agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) require the Philippine government to merge the two

institutions. Under the IMF's articles of agreement--or roughly its charter--the fund can have nothing to do with such structural changes. The "conditionalities" the IMF is internationally allowed to impose for its standby credit arrangements deal only with a government's policies to solve its balance of payments problems such as setting monetary and fiscal limits. The current standby arrangement with the IMF is considered controversial since it includes as a "qualitative" performance criterion the implementation of a plan to reform the financial system to be agreed upon with the World Bank.

BUSINESS DAY sources claimed that the government since the debt crisis erupted in 1983 has been eager to implement the reform program for the state-owned financial institutions to be agreed with the World Bank largely because this will result in at least a \$150-million loan from the bank which is needed to beef up the country's foreign exchange reserves. However, the building [words indistinct] foreign exchange reserves to the \$1.4 billion level is expected to be used as an argument that a merger of the PNB and DBP to get the \$150-million loan should no longer be an immediate concern of the government.

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

ILOILO RESIDENTS DECRY 3-DAY STRIKE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ILOILO CITY — Residents here have expressed displeasure over the three-day *Welga ng Bayan* this week and publicly denounced its leaders, together with other radical groups supporting the strike, which partially paralyzed business and transportation systems here.

Mayor Luis Herrera said the city government and the military exercised maximum tolerance towards the protesters no matter how absurd their demands were. They called for immediate solutions to problems only the national leadership can set upon.

A parishioner of Sta. Teresia church here denounced the parish priest for coddling the protesters, who were not members of the congregation.

The parishioner, who did not identify herself, said the parish church belongs to its parishioners who support the church, but she added, she and other parishioners were scared of their right to pray in their church by the presence of out-of-town protesters who virtually occupied the church and its premises for three nights and three days.

A SIDEWALK vendor said he was denied of his right to a legitimate income to feed his family of seven because of the *Welga*.

"While it is true that the *welgistas* have the right to air their grievances, it is also our right to earn a decent living free from fear and

harassment from the protesters," the vendor said.

Varied reactions continued to pour in as the protesters prepared to leave the city yesterday morning.

The *Welga ng Bayan*, which started Oct. 21 was called for by the *Kahuhugan sang mga Manggagawang sa Iloilo kang Panay* (KAMI-PA) and the *Kasamaan ng mga Nangbabuklod sa Pilipinas* (KMP) Anayon, supported by the *Diagang Advansang Makabayan* (BAYAN) and other cause-oriented groups such as the League of Filipino Students (LFS), the Young Christian Workers (YCW) and the Nationalist Alliance for Justice and Democracy (NAJD).

HERRERA said he was hesitant to give a permit for the rally at the freedom grandstand because of subversive infiltration, based on intelligence reports.

The three-day strike generated support from the New People's Army in the countryside, leaving five dead, including two military men, two civilians caught in the crossfire, and a member of the NPA's Sparrow Unit and several wounded on the side of the rebels.

It also created several roadblocks and barricades in main highway going to the province, totally paralyzing transportation outside the city for three days — (PDA)

/9317
CSO: 4220/222

PHILIPPINES

MANILA TO INCREASE YELLOW CORN TARIFF RATE

HK081607 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] The government plans to reduce the tariff for poultry from the present 50 percent to 40 percent as a condition imposed by the World Bank when it granted the \$150-million agricultural inputs loan.

At the same time, an inter-agency committee headed by the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA] is discussing the possibility of increasing the tariff rate for imported yellow corn from 10 percent to 20 percent. Yellow corn is a vital ingredient for poultry feeds.

Sources said the Ministry of Agriculture and Food [MAF] and NEDA are now working on the guidelines on the tariff reductions for poultry. Poultry raisers are expected to object since the reductions will lead to an over-importation of cheap poultry, particularly from nearby Asian countries like China which can produce cheap poultry because of abundant supply of feedgrains.

Under MAF's 5-year agricultural plan, however, the government has designed several measures to prop up the viability of the industry by increasing local productions of feedgrains and lowering import duties for grains.

Sources said the tariff reduction for poultry was only minimal and is not expected to unduly hamper the local industry except for the inefficient raisers.

WB's prescribed lower tariffs for poultry to encourage more efficient operations in the local industry.

President Marcos last year issued a decree reducing the tariff rate on corn from 20 percent to 10 percent. Recently, however, the private sector called for an increase in the tariff to 20 percent in order to protect lower producers in the face of very low world market prices.

An increase in corn import tariffs, however, would run counter to an international agreement under the GATT code governing country acceded last November.

Although importation of corn has been opened up to the private sector, such imports are still controlled by government through allocations and licensing undertaken by the National Food Authority.

PHILIPPINES

POLITICAL FACTORS SEEN BEHIND FLOUR ALLOCATION

HK090514 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Nov 85 p 6

[By Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text] RFM Corporation, the largest flour mill, will shut down its milling operation in Pasig starting Monday because of a lack of wheat.

Of the country's eight flour mills, RFM has been the hardest hit by the National Food Authority's decision last September to sell a 27,000-long-ton wheat import cargo to Philippine Bakers, Inc (Philippine Bake) despite an agreement between the NFA and the Philippine Association of Flour Millers, Inc (Pafmil) that the shipment would be allocated to seven of the association's member firms.

BUSINESS DAY sources in industry said that, also because of the NFA's decision, there is at present a "tight supply" of locally milled flour, particularly in Metro Manila, because of "uneven distribution" the other month of wheat imports among flour mills nationwide.

A serious flour shortage is unlikely because Philbake has imported 35,000 metric tons of hard porcessed flour from West Germany and 5,800 tons from Japan.

The shipments are expected to start arriving at local ports next month. They will augment current flour inventories, which are expected to last until 15 November, and supplies that are yet to be processed (mostly by provincial mills) from the September wheat shipment.

Philbake is the marketing arm formed last August by the Philippine Federation of Bakers Associations, Inc with a P20-million funding support from industrialist Eduardo M. Cojuangco Jr (hard flour is the type used in making pan de sal, bread loaves and other bread products).

Under the agreement between Pafmil and the NFA last July, the 27,000-ton wheat cargo was to be divided among seven mills according to their requirements and milling capacities.

Of the seven firms, RFM had the largest allocation of 8,428.9 tons. However, when President Marcos ordered the Central Bank to give all available dollar

allocations to Philbake for wheat and/or flour imports and authorized Philbake to be the sole importer of wheat and flour, the NFA "juggled" the mills' allocations from the shipment and eventually sold all of 27,000 tons to Philbake, the sources said.

RFM's share of the shipment was subsequently reduced by about half to only a total of 4,000 long tons while that of Pillsbury-Mindanao Flour Milling Co, Inc in Iligan was raised by 2,000 tons to 5,506 tons.

Batangas-based Pacific Flour Mills, the only mill among the eight that did not originally have an allocation from the shipment, received 4,000 tons, apparently from RFM's share, sources said.

Observers of the than protracted conflict between Pafmil and the bakers' federation over wheat import rights viewed the NFA move as a government effort to silence the flour milling industry's outspoken leaders.

RFM is headed by Jose S. Concepcion Jr, who is national chairman of the National Citizen's Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel). Pafmil is headed by Felix K. Maramba Jr, who is also executive vice-president of Liberty Flour Mills, Inc and president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The disruption in the distribution of imports was compounded when the NFA delayed last month its approval of wheat importations by the individual mills although it allowed Philbake to import processed flour.

These two factors have resulted in provincial mills' having more wheat than they can process this year and in a shortage of wheat in some milling companies, particularly Manila-based mills which are the larger ones in the industry.

Sources said that of four Manila mills, only Universal Robina Corp has enough wheat to last until January.

They said, the three others have either run out or are running out of wheat for processing.

RFM is shutting down its plant, while Liberty and Wellington Flour Mills will have exhausted their supplies by next week, the sources said.

Sought for comment, Augusto de Leon, RFM executive vice-president, said the plant shutdown will last until new wheat shipments arrive. He said RFM plans to assign its affected workers to jobs in its other operations.

De Leon said RFM has a work force of about 4,000, with about 500 directly involved in flour milling.

The NFA authorized the mills last 18 October to import 75,000 long tons of hard wheat and 25,000 tons soft wheat after millers warned of a possible serious flour shortage during the Christmas season, when demand for the product will be at its peak.

/12232

CSO: 4200/225

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

EDITORIAL ON PHILIPPINE SITUATION--Many local and foreign analysts and commentators on the Philippine situation have various and often different conclusions. But there is one thing in which most, if not all, of them agree: That the situation is not yet hopeless and that it can be stabilized by holding a free, fair and orderly election in this country [and] is not the same as what happened in Iran, Nicaragua, Cuba, Vietnam or Kampuchea. Here in the Philippines, the people still believe and have faith in the efficiency of democratic processes. And this faith can still be upheld and strengthened by conducting a fair and free election--whereby the people can air their sentiments and choose the officials whom they believe can save this nation from further difficulties. We therefore hope that the national leadership will listen to this popular clamor for free and honest elections, so that once more the sovereign will of the people will be heard and obeyed. [Editorial: "Situation Not Yet Hopeless"] [Text] [Davao City MINDANO DAILY MIRROR in English 13 Oct 85 p 2 HK]

ADB WATER PROJECT LOAN--The Asian Development Bank [ADB] will implement next year a nationwide program to combat salinity in the country. Salinity is brought about by the rapid depletion of the country's ground water resources. Thomas Walsh, a member of a 3-man ADB country contact mission, said the ADB will give financial assistance to local governments included in the project. However, he did not specify the amount to be given to each area. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 8 Nov 85 HK]

VIRATA ON NEW MONEY FACILITIES--The national government is eyeing the release of some \$175 million from the \$925 million in new money facilities from its creditor banks. Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the money will be released shortly after the third tranche of \$106 million in special drawing rights in standby credit shall have been released by the IMF. He said the Philippines will be able to draw the third tranche towards the end of November or the first week of December. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 85 HK]

COMELEC TO THWART SUBVERSIVES--The Commission on Elections [Comelec] is preparing plans to thwart the New People's Army and other subversive groups who might create disturbances during the snap election to be held in January. Comelec Chairman Victorino Savellano said that the poll body is going to take all necessary action to prevent violent incidents like ballot-grabbing and other irregularities which have marred past elections. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 7 Nov 85 HK] /8918

THAILAND

SIX RANGERS WOUNDED IN CLASH WITH 'INSURGENTS'

BK040854 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 4 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Betong, Yala--Six soldiers and army-trained rangers were wounded, two of them seriously, in a clash with insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and subsequent landmine explosions yesterday.

The incidents were reported to the Fourth Army Region headquarters in Nakhon Si Thammarat this morning by Col Channong Phairot, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Command 43.

The clash occurred shortly before noon yesterday when a joint force of ranger companies 4103, 4105 and 4106 was ambushed while scouring around two camps of CPM Areas 1 and 2 in the vicinity of Ban Bo Nam Ron in Tambon Ta No Mae Ro.

CPM insurgents have been trying to retake a helicopter landing pad near the two camps seized by the army 9 months ago.

Pvt Sunan Thongkoet was seriously wounded in a brief exchange of fire and a subsequent landmine explosion cut off Sgt Somchai Wongprasoet's right leg and wounded rangers Sunthon Chanthaphat and Suthin Khamsuwan and Pvt Sunthon Mekruchi of a war dog unit.

All five were immediately flown by helicopter to Betong Hospital.

Two hours later a patrol unit from ranger companies 4206 and 4207 activated another landmine in the same area. The explosion insured ranger Bunriap Bunsang who was later airlifted to Betong Hospital.

The two seized camps have for the past 9 months been targets of attacks by the CPM. Army helicopters were shot at on nine occasions over the area, a source said.

A spokesman of the Fourth Army Region Headquarters this morning also revealed that 12 insurgents of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), 16 southern Muslim separatist bandits and 2 CPM insurgents defected to the authorities last month while 9 Burmese were arrested for illegal entry during the same period.

/12232

CSO: 4200/229

THAILAND

PRC BUYS SUGAR AT PRICE ABOVE WORLD MARKET'S

BK050249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 85 p 15

[Text] Thailand and China yesterday entered into a historic agreement under which China will buy 50,000 tons of raw sugar worth U.S.\$7,462,500.

The contract was signed at the Royal Orchid Sheraton Hotel between representatives of China's National Cereal Food Corporation and the Thai Cane and Sugar Corp Ltd.

The sugar, to be shipped between March and April next year, will be the first direct purchase of Thai Sugar by China.

The agreement was first initiated by former Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot who had raised the matter with Chinese Party Chairman Deng Xiaoping during his trip to Beijing to mark the 10th anniversary of the normalisation of diplomatic ties between Thailand and China.

China had in the past bought about 800,000 tons of Thai sugar through international sugar operators during the first 10 months of this year.

Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya who witnessed the signing of the contract commented that the agreement was a milestone for the two countries in this trade.

"China has set an admirable example for friendly countries in buying the Thai product at a price higher than the market," said Minister Chirayu.

The agreed price was U.S.\$149.25 per ton FOB as against the current world market price of \$134 per ton.

Madam Liu Xing-hua, deputy manager of China's Cereal Food Corp, said that the future of the Thai-Chinese sugar trade depended on negotiations between officials of the two countries.

"I have no authority to make any forecast over future sugar dealings between the two countries as I was only assigned to represent China in this agreement," Madam Liu said.

/12232
CSO: 4200/229

THAILAND

REPORTS ON TIN CRISIS

Industry Ministry Warns of Damage

BK050150 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Director General of the Mineral Resources Department Siwawong Changkhasiri will leave for London shortly for a high-level meeting of the International Tin Council [ITC] in a bid to resolve the tin crisis.

Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya says that an ITC meeting of top officials is needed because if the existing deadlock and suspension of tin trading remain, there will be more severe damage to Thailand and other producers. Dr Chirayu points out that he agreed with ITC buffer stock manager (Peter McCormick) that the tin price should be allowed to stay at realistic levels. He says: If the meeting cannot agree on acceptable solutions, free trade is likely to prevail and Thailand is ready for such a situation. The government has already secured a 6.8 million pounds of fund to support the buffer stock mechanism, as earlier requested by the buffer stock manager as an additional contribution to prop up the tin price.

Comments From Industry Minister

BK050134 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Nov 85 p 25

[Excerpts] After consulting with fellow-ASEAN producers, Thailand is prepared to do its utmost to achieve a solution to the tin crisis, Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya said yesterday.

He was speaking after the meeting of the Council of Economic Ministers which failed to discuss the tin issue at all after spending 4 hours debating rice policy. As a result Chirayu decided to issue a statement himself.

In London, the chief executive of the London Metal Exchange warned that the 100-year-old institution could collapse in chaos as a result of the tin crisis with spinoff bankruptcies in other commodity markets.

Among the moves around the world to solve the crisis was the recent meeting in Kuala Lumpur between the three ASEAN tin producers: Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. The director general of the Department of Mineral Resources,

Siwawong Changkhasiri, returned from the Kuala Lumpur meeting, briefed his minister and was taken to the Government House in readiness to brief the economic ministers.

In the event, Chirayu could only hold a brief discussion with his colleagues during lunch, after which he said that Thailand considered the International Tin Council [ITC] to be of great importance because it was the oldest institution of its kind and had been successful on many occasions in pulling tin trading out of crises. It could still continue to have a role, he said, if all countries cooperated. If it were to collapse, trading in other base metals would be affected and damage would be felt in all countries.

Thailand has prepared its supplementary contribution to the ITC's buffer stock, he said probably no more than 6.8 million sterling, and this would have been paid if producing and consuming countries had reached agreement. By rough calculation, the consumers would be required to contribute 30 million pounds, he said.

Failing that, the buffer stock's accounts would have to be cleared and the market left to free trade without intervention Chirayu predicted that the price would fall even more than previously forecast because of deteriorating confidence among traders. He cited the example of the International Sugar Agreement, when the price of sugar fell by U.S. 3 cents per pound as a result of consumer expectations of a glut.

A collapse of the tin buffer stock would have a similar effect, he said. Bankers who had lent to consumers, brokers and traders would all be affected. Thailand is prepared for damage, but confident that as a producer the crisis will pass eventually. Thailand will not commit itself beyond its means, however, but would go anywhere if a meeting could lead to success.

Meanwhile, AP reports that the warning of a possible collapse of the London Metal Exchange came from the chief executive, Michael Brown, in an interview on Britain's independent channel 4 television network. He said he had warned the British secretary of state for trade and industry, Leon Brittan, of the threatened collapse.

Industry Minister Views Resolution

BK070131 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya said yesterday that Thailand stands ready to bear whatever burden to be decided by the International Tin Council [ITC] in an attempt to end the tin crisis if it is shared by other ITC members.

The minister said that this is the stand which Thailand will take when Director General Siwawong Changkhasiri of the Department of Mineral Resources attends the ITC meeting scheduled for 12 November in London.

Dr Chirayu said that there are three options available. The first is for all parties concerned to share the burden for the tin industry to survive. The second is to let the ITC collapse and the third choice is for us to shoulder the burden alone.

"The third choice is out of [the] question. Thailand wants the ITC and tin market to survive under the sharing of burden by all parties concerned," he said.

If tin trading at the London Metal Exchange [LME] crashed, it will affect other metals at LME, [he] said.

A meeting is scheduled for tomorrow for the subcommittee on mining of the Joint Public Private Sector Consultative Committee to discuss the production cost of each tin mine in case of free trade for tin. The government is concerned as its revenue also comes from tin royalty.

Thailand, as the president of the Association of Tin Producing Countries [ATPC] will persuade consuming nations, banks and brokers to share the burden. It is likely that the world's three biggest tin producers--Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand--will join hands to end the crisis. "If other countries do not contribute to the ITC buffer stock, we will not do it as well," he said.

Siwawong disclosed that Thailand still awaits replies from Malaysia and Indonesia over a rescue package, after which a meeting will be held with other ATPC members such as Australia, Nigeria and Zaïre.

The general approach to end the crisis is for consumers, banks and brokers to shoulder the burden, he said.

ASEAN Tin Producers Agree on Stand

BK080002 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 85 p 23

[Text] The world's three largest tin producers, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, are to ask producing and consuming countries who are members of the International Tin Council [ITC] to contribute funds to revitalise the council's buffer stock mechanism.

The proposal, agreed on during an emergency meeting of senior officials from the three countries in Kuala Lumpur last Saturday, will be submitted to the extraordinary ITC meeting on Tuesday in London, an official source told BUSINESS POST yesterday.

It is one of half a dozen or so measures the three countries which together produce the bulk of the world's tin will put forward at the London meeting which will be attended by officials from the 22 ITC member countries.

Details of the proposals are being kept secret so as not to undermine the three countries' bargaining position at the meeting.

ITC producing members have blamed consuming members for contributing to the present tin price crisis by buying the metal from non-member countries like Brazil. They are also critical of consuming members' financial contributions to the council.

Industry Minister Dr Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya issued a statement earlier this week expressing Thailand's readiness to support efforts to revitalise the buffer stock and to resume tin trading at both the London Metal Exchange and the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market, "if parties concerned fairly play their parts."

Before trading was suspended at both exchanges about 2 weeks ago ITC producing members were asked to contribute an additional 60 million pounds sterling to the buffer stock fund. Thailand was asked to provide 6.8 million pounds.

Representing Thailand at next week's meeting in London will be the Director General of the Department of Mineral Resources Siwawong Changkhasiri and the Mining Industry Council's Secretary General Siththiphan Thephasit as well as a tin specialist working for the department.

Mr Siwawong predicted yesterday that tin prices would continue to fall regardless of the outcome of the meeting and said miners would suffer most.

The Joint Public/Private Sector Consultative Committee will meet today at the Industry Ministry to discuss the crisis.

/12232

CSO: 4200/229

THAILAND

LETTER SUGGESTS TEXTILE EMBARGO COULD END ANTI-DRUG EFFORTS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Aug 85 p 4

[Beside the Point column: "An Open Letter"]

[Text] To: Mr Sam Gibbons

This letter is a reminder, which we hope you will read after you return to the United States, from a Thai friend who sympathizes with you, your delegation and the American people.

First, our country is just a tiny speck on the world map. It's difficult for large countries to take much interest in us. Second, you said that did not come here to bargain or make decisions on problems but rather to gather additional data. Thus, the talk here was quite polite. Also, the Thai people, who are smart people, are well aware of the fact that your Congress will soon have to promulgate a law limiting textile imports. We know that many such laws will be passed in order to protect the American people.

Actually, we have great sympathy for our American friends. The U.S. has a trade deficit of \$150 billion, and almost 4 million people are unemployed. After this year, the president will become impotent. And the value of the dollar is dropping. Because of all these things, the United States must do something to save itself.

The negotiations to keep Thailand and the other ASEAN countries off the list of countries from which textiles cannot be imported are a waste of time. We know that that is impossible and so why are we wasting time negotiating? The time for lobbying is long past. Asking our prime minister to show sympathy is useless. There is only one way out remaining. Each law must make exceptions and leave matters up to the discretion of the people responsible for the law. This is the only way that the U.S. Congress can open up opportunities for its real friends, such as Thailand.

When we spoke together, we may have seemed rather confused. But we believe that the data that you and your delegation gathered will help persuade your congress to do the reasonable thing. Your enemies on the textile trade front are Japan and China, not Thailand and others like us who have constantly had both a trade and balance of payments deficit with the United States.

Our prime minister is too much of a gentleman. If he was from the countryside, he might have said something that the United States cannot deny, that is, Thailand can change the world situation very quickly. Even if the United States refuses to admit this, we won't say anything. But we will have to do something.

All our polite prime minister did was point out the plight of a poor country that is having to support a smaller and poorer country and feed its refugees for humanitarian reasons.

This small speck on the world map has taken resolute action to suppress narcotics in order to prove itself to the world. It is our humanitarian efforts and these resolute actions that have landed us in our present predicament. Please don't make it necessary for Thailand to change the world situation. If the entire world becomes addicted to narcotics, no one will have the energy to push the nuclear button. And if in the future you should change your mind and bow down before us, we will have to say "sorry, we have no time for you."

Don't forget that the world belongs to the human race. The U.S. Congress must not forget this.

From a retired soldier, Mukhan Aromdi

11943

CSO: 5300/4307

THAILAND

BRIEFS

CPT REMAINS ACTIVE--Communist agents have infiltrated several government agencies and are also "penetrating the society through local and regional influential groups, Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot said yesterday. [no closing quotation mark published] General Sitthi said the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has never stopped its activities and consistently sought to align itself with all segments of the population. "It is noticeable that even discussions in the cabinet have leaked to the public on several occasions. But this does not mean that communists have managed to infiltrate into the cabinet," he said. He added that CPT agents have permeated among officials in many government agencies dealing with security matters. However, several government intelligence agencies are keeping their eyes on these "spies." According to the interior minister, although communist insurgency has significantly decreased in recent years, especially in the northern as well as northeastern regions, CPT continues to recruit allies and steps up its activities to obtain funds to support its operations. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 85 p 5 BK]

/12232
CSO: 4200/229

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

EMIGRE PAPER URGES GREATER CGDK UNITY

Sarcelles SROK KHMER in Cambodian 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Editorial: "The Situation of the Khmer Nationalists"]

[Text] Shortly before the UN General Assembly, both parts of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have shown their attitude as "tigers hiding their claws".

Today the principal enemy of Vietnam is the Khmer Rouge.

Why does Vietnam consider Pol Pot or Son Sen of the Khmer Rouge more of an enemy than the Khmer nationalists? Because they know that they have no better way than armed struggle until the day they die. This kind of struggle is like a wounded tiger trying to escape the punishment by the Khmer people. China, still a friend of the Khmer Rouge, know that the Khmer Rouge will never put down their arms and that they are committed to their often spoken words--victory or death. If they are not victorious, the Khmer people will haul them in for punishment. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge must win. If they cannot win, they must have weapons to stay alive.

What kind of shape are the Khmer nationalists in? At present, they can be compared to a crown which is just a decoration for the King on the throne, and also a symbol indicating who is King. Nevertheless, Khmer Rouge were defeated militarily when the Vietnamese army invaded Cambodia and drove them from power. But Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge is still sitting in the Cambodian seat in the UN thanks to the crown of the Khmer nationalists. Above all, the Vietnamese and the Phnom Penh Khmer Rouge hope that after their military victory, the right of the United Nations seat will be granted automatically. But on six occasions the United Nations has voted for the Cambodian seat to go to Democratic Kampuchea as the legitimate representative. This will be the 7th. The Phnom Penh Khmer Rouge and Vietnam have changed their position by sidling up to the nationalists in order to form a common force. This would take the nationalist crown from the Phnom Malai Khmer Rouge. Then Phnom Penh and Vietnam would have this crown at the United Nations. At the present time, the nationalists are well known in the international arena and popular among the Khmer people unaccustomed to life under communism.

In the near future, however, the great danger which will face the nationalists and even worse than previous years is that under present conditions we do not have enough military or political force, and that because we have problems with our identity, our personal vendettas, our minor personal conflicts, our own personal interests, etc. In this respect, we see no possibility of joining forces and solidarity. For this reason it comes to the point that the two Khmer Rouge groups have a chance to work together under the secret agreement between the Communist giants--China, Soviet Union and Vietnam. At that time, we will have lost the will to live leaving us a bare body which can be compared to a crown without spirit and eventually we will melt away.

Therefore, our only way out is to join together in a common front so we can establish a political framework including the bottom and top casses. Then we strengthen the military forces with an appeal for more emergency aid from the West. We also want all prominent Khmer nationalist politicians to conduct themselves under a democratic system to be decided upon by all nationalist fighters. Only this way can we avoid from the tricks of the two Khmer Rouges and their giant bosses. On the other hand, if the Khmer nationalist politicians persist in not cooperating and joining together before it is too late while also wanting to have a premature peace at a time when we still do not have strong solidarity and still need foreign help, the tripartite government will become a regime that will destroy us again.

7426/12624
CSO: 4212/1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

ITALY-VIETNAM FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS, LEAVES

BK311252 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 31 October--A delegation of the Italy-Vietnam Friendship Association left Phnom Penh this morning winding up its 4-day visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The delegation led by Enzo Enriques Agnoletti, vice chairman of the Senate of the Republic of Italy, member of the Congressional Commission for Foreign Affairs and president of the association, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Yos Son, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the party Commission for External Relations, and other Kampuchean officials.

During its stay the delegation was received by Mat Ly, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly and president of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and Dit Munti, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

It also visited the mass grave at Cheung Ek (Kandal Province), the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the "Kolab Ceu Long" Orphanage, the Phnom Don Penh High School, the Tuol Kouk textile factory, the College of Medicine, the National Museum and the ex-royal palace.

/12232
CSO: 4200/227

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK REPORTS PROGRESS IN BAKAN DISTRICT

BK061237 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 8 November--Bakan, a district in Pursat Province, 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, has made marked progress in fighting, production and education.

The district can ensure its own security. In the first 9 months of this year, 216 young people joined the army and many others volunteered for the militia. In the same period, 36 [word indistinct] people responded to the government's 6-point clemency policy by reporting themselves to the local authorities bringing with them 12 guns.

As a result, rice production has been stepped up. By late September, the peasants had planted 27,300 ha of rice, an increase of 6,300 ha over the same period of last year. The peasants, with the assistance of the local authorities, have built and restored many school buildings for their children. This year, 3 kindergartens, with 9 nurses, just opened for 154 children.

Altogether 14,600 children are studying at 15 primary schools of 33 rooms, under the charge of 377 teachers. The enrollment marks an increase of 1,000 over the last school year. Intake of the two junior-high schools has risen to 1,954.

Adult education is equally successful, with 12,480 people becoming literate since liberation.

/12232
CSO: 4200/227

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH GET-TOGETHER MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

BK110740 Phnom Penh SPK in english 1100 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 10 November--A get-together in honour of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution has been jointly held by the Kampuchean-USSR Friendship Association and the Soviet Cultural Centre in Phnom Penh.

Present were, among others, Yit Kimseng, minister of public health; Yos Por, president of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and general secretary of the National Council of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; and D.P. Tusonov, permanent representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and director of the Soviet Cultural Centre in Phnom Penh. On the occasion, D.P. Tusonov laid stress on the historic significance of the October Revolution and said that under its influence [words indistinct] bringing great success, particularly in Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. He praised the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea for its successful leadership in national reconstruction along the path of socialism.

For his part, Yos Por pointed out that in the light of the Great October Revolution, the three Indochinese countries traditionally united, had won one victory after another in the struggle against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism.

He expressed his satisfaction at the constant development of relations of friendship and solidarity between the Indochinese peoples and the Soviet people, particularly between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Other commemorative functions have been held at public offices and schools.

/12232
CSO: 4200/227

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

TRADE UNIONIST GREET'S SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

BK081306 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 7 November--Heng Teav, vice president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU], has sent greetings to Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions [AUCCTU], on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

He says in his message: "We would like, on behalf of the KFTU and all working people in the whole country, to convey to you, the AUCCTU and the valiant Soviet working class my warmest greetings.

"We highly value the tremendous achievements recorded by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the AUCCTU and the heroic people and brotherly working class of the Soviet Union in defending and building the first socialist state in the world and in building communism along the glorious path paved by the great Lenin.

"We wish you, the AUCCTU and the Soviet working class greater success in this noble cause as well as in your preparations for the forthcoming 27th Congress of [the] CPSU and your efforts for peace and social progress in the world."

Heng Teav wishes the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the trade unions and workers of the two countries be consolidated and developed forever.

/12232

CSO: 4200/227

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

NGUON NHEL ADDRESSES RETURNING LABORERS

BK040926 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Summary] A meeting was held on the afternoon of 2 November by the people of Phnom Penh to welcome the return of the capital's national defense militant laborers who had completed their third round of voluntary service. The meeting, held at the national sports stadium, was attended by a large crowd of smiling and brightly dressed Phnom Penh inhabitants. "In the presidium were, among others, Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh; Comrade Thol Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of Phnom Penh; Comrade Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal party committee, deputy interior minister, and director of the Phnom Penh police department; and Comrade Kieng Savut, commander of the Phnom Penh garrison." The meeting site was decorated with banners, posters, and flags.

At 1500, a truck convoy of flag-waving laborers entered the meeting ground to the thunderous ovation of the meetings' participants. Leis were presented to outstanding militant laborers. The commander of the front-line battalion reported Comrade Nguon Nhel: "[begin recording] The militant laborers of the third round have fulfilled their task with success, deserving the trust of the party and people. [Applause] [end recording]"

The representative of the militant laborers then told the Phnom Penh party committee, people's revolutionary committee, and all inhabitants of the capital about the workers' achievements. He attributed the success to all sides concerned, including the authorities, the joint command at the front, and the workers themselves. He said that, despite the great success, the workers have not become complacent, for the difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime remain colossal. "[begin recording] Therefore, there are still many revolutionary tasks to fulfill. All of us now before the party, authorities, and people of the capital as a whole that we will make every effort to contribute to agitating the revolutionary consciousness of all, to overcoming all hardships, and to propagating the successes of each worksite among the people. Moreover, we will further strengthen the tradition and achievements in all localities, villages, centers, and groups by carrying out well our core task: to accelerate successfully the triple revolutionary movement in the localities. [end recording]"

In his speech, Comrade Nguon Nhel spoke of the past achievements of our revolution, especially the dry-season victories from the end of 1984 to the beginning of 1985 along the Cambodian-Thai border. He said: [begin recording] I deeply thank the militant laborers of Phnom Penh, third round, who have brought brilliant successes to our party, authorities, and people. Along with the overall successes won by the nation, our Phnom Penh city has also recorded new achievements during this 1984-85 period, achievements that have filled us with pride and joy. The success during the third round of work during this rainy season showed the great, living force of our capital. This success proved that Phnom Penh has overcome all difficulties and is continuing to advance steadily, that our people are confident in and close to the new regime, and that the enemies of all colors are heading toward total collapse.

"I firmly believe that, thanks to the tradition of struggle of the Angkor fatherland, the tradition of hard work and industry of Phnom Penh city, and the tradition of successes scored by the national defense labor--first, second, and third rounds--the fourth round will surely bring about more brilliant success in the end. To achieve this, I appeal to all fraternal people and militant laborers to continue overcoming obstacles and advancing firmly toward brilliant successes in 1985-86. All offices, units, sectors, wards, villages, centers, and groups must pay attention to encouraging our militant laborers to participate in the national defense labor, especially during the forthcoming round. See to it that enough forces are mobilized and that the labor is carried out with great success and on schedule.

"Regarding the returning laborers, I firmly believe that you will contribute actively to agitating the people's revolutionary consciousness, enthusiastically encouraging more people to participate, and spreading the news about the success of the labor among those living around you so that each of them is motivated to volunteer to take turns in the successful national defense labor.

"Moreover, I firmly believe that all of you will further expand the tradition and achievements in the local unit, village, center, and group by more successfully carrying out your core tasks. [Applause] [end recording]"

In a random interview with those present at the meeting, the station correspondent was told by the wife of a returning laborer how happy she was to see her husband coming back healthy and successful. I will encourage more of my relatives to join the labor, she said.

/12712
CSO: 4212/21

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CEREMONY SENDS OFF PHNOM PENH WORKERS TO FRONT

BK100900 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] A solemn ceremony was organized at the office of the Phnom Penh Thmei Ward People's Revolutionary Committee on the morning of 9 November to send off the fourth round of Phnom Penh's militant workers to the front.

On this occasion, Comrade Khim Pon, deputy secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh and deputy minister of the interior, highly appreciated the great militant spirit and courage of the militant laborers of Phnom Penh who are constantly animated by a strong hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and have translated this hatred into a practical implementation of their national defense labor duty, achieving brilliant success in each round. He also noted the perfidious maneuvers of the remnant Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk bandits supported by the Chinese hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the ultrarightist Thai reactionary ruling circles, are seeking by all means to undermine the peaceful rebirth of our Cambodian people. He urged all militant laborers to spare no efforts to overcome all difficulties and fulfill their duty, strengthening and promoting their internal unity and particularly their solidarity with friendly Vietnam. He assured that the rear will closely link its actions to those of the front, especially in taking care of workers' families.

Comrade (Chea San), representative of the Phnom Penh workers, fourth round, voiced determination to carry out their task according to plan and to respect discipline, rules, and regulations to be worthy of the trust of the party and people.

/12712
CSO: 4212/21

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

VISITING ITALIAN SENATOR NOTES CAMBODIAN REBIRTH

BK11414 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1124 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 31 October--"Those who have doubt about an independent national policy in Kampuchea may come here and see for themselves the political, moral, scientific and cultural involvement of this people and their leaders," said an Italian senator in a recent visit to Kampuchea.

Enzo Enriques Agnoletti, member of the Congressional Commission for Foreign Affairs and president of the Italy-Vietnam Friendship Association, began his visit last Saturday. He told SPK in an exclusive interview: "I was [in] Kampuchea in 1979, shortly after liberation. Phnom Penh was a deserted, desolate city. In the prison there were still human bodies; victims of tortures, and evidence of murders committed by the Polpotists.

"Now 6 years later, the progress one sees in this city is unbelievable. A dead city has come to life, with an enthusiasm to work, as we've seen at schools, at the medical faculty, at orphanages, and during high-level talks on national policy we've had with responsible personalities. We've noted how people are working in great difficulties to do away with the tragic aftermath of the Polpotist regime, not only in Phnom Penh but in the whole country as well."

The senator continues: "Those who have doubt about an independent, national policy in Kampuchea may come here and see for themselves the political, moral, scientific, and cultural involvement of this people and their leaders. It's reassuring to see this country reborn after experiencing the most frightening trials that a nation has ever witnessed in its history."

"The crimes of the Pol Pot regime," he said, "have been put on record: We began keeping record of them in 1979 when we came here with an international delegation of lawyers. We saw with our own eyes collective graves, dead bodies and skeletons, which littered the country. What was most terrible was that not only children, men and women had been massacred, but also scientific instruments and schools had been destroyed methodically with intent to prevent the country from recovering ever again."

The seantor said it was regrettable that not much had been known abroad about the scope and responsibility of the massacres. He said that China may be a big country and one may want to have peaceful relations with it but one cannot

allow it to continue to back remnants of the Pol Pot clique. "We have tried to underline the magnitude of the crimes and also to convince the friends of China that one may be friends but at the same time one must denounce what one considers to be not a policy of peace but a policy which may aggravate tension in this region."

The senator said the UN recognition of the Pol Pot clique ran counter to the UN Charter and international law. "The Polpotists and their puppet government have no territory, no popular support. They are strangers even to their own country," he added.

"Like India, that great, peaceful Asian country, we believe that the true, legitimate government of Kampuchea is the one which now exists, and which has worked so hard, with the assistance of friendly nations, for the rebirth of the country," the Italian senator stressed.

/12232

CSO: 4200/227

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

ARMY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT DELEGATION VISITS HANOI

BK051435 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 5 November--A delegation of the General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea has arrived in Hanoi for a friendship visit to Vietnam as guests of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army.

The delegation led by Meas Kroch, vice minister of defense and head of the department, was received by Gen Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau Member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the VPA General Political Department.

On 3 November, Gen Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party CC and minister of national defence, had a cordial talk with the delegation.

Speaking on the occasion, Gen Van Tien Dung expressed his great joy over the brilliant success of the Fifth National Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the great achievements of the Kampuchean Party, Government, people and Army in national defence and construction over the past years.

He wished the special friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Kampuchea ever lasting and the delegation success in its current tour of Vietnam. [sentence as received]

/12232

CSO: 4200/227

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MEETING ENDS CONFERENCE ON CHILDCARE CENTERS

BK091004 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] A ceremony was held at the office of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions on the afternoon of 6 November to close a national meeting exchanging experiences on building of childcare centers.

In her speech on that occasion, female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organization Commission and of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, and vice chairman of the mother and child care center, spoke on party-state attention to helping female workers in their production work in contribution to the cause of the revolution and building national economy. She stressed: The revolutionary cause is the cause of the masses. Many women have taken an active role in fulfilling revolutionary tasks for the party and state. The building of childcare centers is essential to the task of educating children to become new socialist men.

Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions and of the mother and child care committee, praised cadres in charge of childcare centers for their great efforts in caring for the children's health in accordance with scientific methods, thus responding to the requirements of the party and state. He exhorted all to take part in building childcare centers in order to successfully fulfill the targets set for next year in accordance with the resolutions of the fifth party congress.

In conclusion, awards were given to cadres from 21 childcare centers--12 childcare centers attached to various ministries and offices and 9 provincial and municipal childcare centers.

/12712
CSO: 4212/21

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-10 NOV

BK110915 [Editorial report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 4-10 November:

National level: SPK in French at 1146 GMT on 10 November reports that during the current rainy season, peasants throughout the country have been carrying out intensive rice cultivation on nearly 153,000 hectares of land, using the IR-36 and IR-42 rice varieties in particular, an increase of more than 52,000 hectares comparing to last year.

Kandal Province: In the same cast the news agency adds that by the end of October, peasants in Kandal Province have sown rice on 46,900 hectares, thus completing 73 percent of this year's rice growing plan. They are also making preparations to grow 35,500 hectares of rice in the coming dry season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 9 November states that by the end of October, peasants in Kandal Province have completed 73 percent of the rice transplanting plan, that is, more than 8,000 hectares of intensive cropping rice and more than 5,400 hectares of the experimental cropping rice. They are preparing to grow more than 35,500 hectares of flood receding and dry-season rice in the coming dry season.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1113 GMT on 6 November notes that by the end of this rainy season, peasants in Battambang District had grown rice on 51,000 hectares, or 64 percent of the plan. Besides, 1,700 hectares were put under subsidiary food crops and vegetables, and 1,650 hectares were put under industrial crops. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 10 November adds that peasants in Battambang Province have planted more than 2,000 hectares of jute in 1985.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 4 November reports that due to unexpected drought in Kompong Cham Province, monsoon rice has been grown on only 120,897 hectares. The peasants are now planting dry season rice and industrial and subsidiary food crops. The area earmarked for the dry season rice is 18,000 hectares. The districts along the Mekong R'ver also plan to put 8,000 hectares under tobacco, 400 hectares under sugarcane, 450 hectares under cotton, and 11,000 hectares under beans. So far this year, the peasants have sold to the state 6,784 metric tons of surplus rice, 988 metric tons of corn, 2,400 metric tons of beans, 2,668 metric tons of serame, and 1,085 metric

tons of tobacco. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 8 November adds that by mid-October, peasants have completed planting rainy season rice by more than 80 percent. By the end of October, peasants had transplanted thousands of hectares of flood receding rice.

Kratie Province: SPK in English at 0401 GMT on 4 November says that so far, peasants in Kratie Province have planted 5,440 hectares of rice or 102 percent of the planting plan for the current main season.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Radio Phnom Penh at 0430 GMT on 7 November reports that from the beginning of the year to date, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had reclaimed 1,200 hectares of crop land.

Kompong Speu Province: SPK in French at 1133 GMT on 9 November says that since the beginning of the current rainy season, peasants in Oudong District of Kompong Speu Province have transplanted more than 11,500 hectares of rice.

Kompong Thom Province: At 1201 GMT on 6 November the news agency reports that peasants in Kompong Thom Province have so far repaired 66 dams and dikes.

Prey Veng Province: The same service at 0401 GMT on 4 November notes that by mid-October, peasants in Prey Veng Province have planted 182,000 hectares of rice or 82 percent of the rainy-season rice planting plan.

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 4 November reports that during 1984-85 season, fishermen in the province caught more than 5,390 metric tons of fish.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 6 November adds that up to 15 October, peasants in Treang District of Takeo Province had transplanted more than 1,920 hectares of rainy season rice and sowed 80 hectares of rice. Up to mid-October, peasants in Kaoh Andet District have planted nearly 3,500 hectares of rainy season rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 10 November adds that so far peasants in Bati District of Takeo Province have planted rice on 14,550 hectares of land and sowed and broadcast 100 hectares of IR-36 rice and 103 hectares of vegetables.

/12712

CSO: /212/21

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE VOLUNTEER TASKS--According to our correspondent in Svay Rieng Province, a grand meeting was held in front of the office of the Svay Rieng provincial people's revolutionary committee on the morning of 23 October to send off young workers who volunteered to fulfill national defense labor. In his speech, Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Svay Rieng provincial party committee, hailed young workers for their lofty spirit of awareness and for volunteering to fulfill national defense and construction tasks. He stressed: The tasks that all of you here volunteered to fulfill are most noble and valuable tasks for each citizen in our new society. This excellent spirit you displayed constitutes a heavy blow on the enemy, thus causing it more serious defeats. A representative of young workers pledged to fulfill all tasks well and make all kinds of sacrifice for the cause of the nation and people. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Nov 85 BK] /12712

OFFICIAL ON PARTY'S LENIENT POLICY--A meeting was held at the office of the People's Committee of Cheung Krasang Commune, Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhnang Province, in early October to welcome former misled persons who had abandoned the enemy ranks and rallied to the authorities, people, and revolution. Comrade (Ka Rin), member of the Kompong Chhnang Provincial Provisional Party Committee, stressed the party's policy of leniency toward misled people who are awakened in time. Such repentant persons have especially enjoyed the support and assistance of the local authorities and people. They are given rights and freedoms and allowed to live and work decently as any other citizen of the country. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 85 BK] /12712

SRV EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the PRK Education Ministry, a delegation from the SRV Education Ministry led by Comrade Nguyen Canh Toan, professor and deputy education minister of the SRV, arrived in the PRK on 31 October for a visit to exchange educational experiences between the two countries. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Hang Chuon, deputy education minister and many other cadres of the Education Ministry. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Nov 85 BK] /12712

SRV JUSTICE DELEGATION VISITS--At the invitation of the PRK Justice Ministry, a delegation of the SRV Justice Ministry led by Vice Minister Dao Xuan Mien arrived in the PRK for a visit and for the exchange of experiences in judiciary matters between the two countries on the morning of 4 November. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Chhem Snguon, deputy justice minister, and several Justice Ministry and Foreign Ministry officials. Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the PRK, was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 85 BK] /12712

POLPOTIST, SEREIKA DEFECTORS WELCOMED--Between the 1st and 2d week of early October, Battambang Province welcomed 13 Sereika soldiers who had deserted and surrendered to the authorities, bringing with them 12 firearms, including 10 AK's, 1 RPD, and 1 SK. Before the local authorities and population, these returnees described their hard life in the enemy ranks, saying they were leading a desperate, aimless existence without freedom. They pointed out their fortune in being awakened in time. The 13 returnees were warmly received by our authorities and population. They were given both moral and material assistance and have been permitted to live with their families, enjoying all rights like any other citizen. During the past 9 months, the authorities and population have welcomed 365 returnees, including 75 Polpotists and 290 Sereika elements, bringing with them 218 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Nov 85 BK] /12712

SRV DELEGATION DEPARTS--The SRV Justice Ministry delegation led by Comrade Deputy Minister Dao Xuan Mien returned home safely on the morning of 11 November after successfully completing a 6-day official friendship visit to the PRK. During its stay in the PRK the delegation visited the exhibition on the victories of the Cambodian revolution under the KPRP leadership and toured the Tuol Sleng center of genocide, the mass graves at Cheung Ek, the administrative and judiciary cadres-training school, the courthouse of Phnom Penh City, the Chhu Long orphanage, the ex-royal palace, the school of fine arts, the state-owned shopping center, and Angkor Wat temples in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The delegation also had talks with Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice, and exchanged experience in judiciary matters between the two countries. Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chhem Snguon, deputy minister of justice, and many Justice Ministry cadres. The representative of the SRV Embassy to the PRK was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Nov 85 BK] /12712

KPRP CONGRESS SUCCESS--A delegation representing the party and revolutionary power of Svay Rieng Province headed by Comrade Heng Samkai, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, recently visited and distributed gifts to cadres, combatants, officials, and inhabitants of Krasang Commune, Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province. On this occasion, Comrade Heng Samkai clearly underlined the brilliant success of the fifth party congress. He urged all cadres, combatants, officials, and inhabitants he visited to heighten their revolutionary vigilance, continue sweeps against the enemy, frustrate all perfidious enemy maneuvers, especially preserve the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity like the apples of their own eyes, and successfully implement all resolutions adopted by the fifth party congress. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 85 BK] /12712

29 November 1985

'MISLED' RETURN TO SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHHEY--In close cooperation with the armed forces, revolutionary authorities and people in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have attentively disseminated the party-state's 6-point policy toward misled persons and persuaded their families, husbands, sons, and relatives serving the Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk families to return to our society and their families. During the past 9 months in 1985, 2,300 misled persons turned themselves in to revolutionary authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. They brought along 774 weapons. They have now returned to their families after being warmly welcomed by authorities and people in the province. They are now enjoying rights and freedoms as all other people in our country. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK] /12712

POLICE, PEOPLE MEET--A get-together between Phnom Penh inhabitants and policemen was held at the office of the Police Department in Phnom Penh on the morning of 6 November. Attending were many representatives from various ministries, offices, and national mass media in Phnom Penh. Comrade Khin Pen, deputy secretary of Phnom Penh municipal party committee, deputy minister of the interior, and chief of the Phnom Penh Police Department, hailed the brilliant feats of the police force in contribution to national defense and construction, particularly to the defense of security, public order, and the safety of the people in Phnom Penh. The comrade stressed: People's police force was born from the workers, people, and patriotic intellectuals and must always serve the genuine interests of the people, behave well, respect and defend the people's constructive opinion and views, and strive to increase experiences in order to make the police force develop in terms of quantity and quality. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK] /12712

LEADERS THANK PRK COUNTERPARTS--Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea [name indistinct] chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, for greeting them on the 36th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The message reads: We firmly believe that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation linking our two parties, governments, and peoples will further strengthen and develop steadily in the interest of peace and socialism. We wish you the best of health and new and greater successes in the responsible missions you are fulfilling for the well-being of the Cambodian people. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK] /12712

AID IN KOMPONG THOM--The Kompong Thom provincial Red Cross recently visited and distributed aid to the people in Stoung District who were affected by floods and drought. The aid includes 15 metric tons of rice which were distributed to more than 400 families in Tang Krasang and Kakaoh communes. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK] /12712

AID IN KOMPONG SOM--The Cambodian Red Cross, in cooperation with local state authorities, recently distributed 62 metric tons of rice--gift from international humanitarian organizations--to 1,240 families in Prey Nop District, Kompong Som municipality, which are victims of floods and drought. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK] /12712

SRV JUSTICE DELEGATION RECEIVED--On the afternoon of 4 November at the office of the justice minister, Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, PRK Minister of Justice, received and had a cordial conversation with Comrade Dao Xuan Mien, SRV deputy minister of justice who is on an official friendship visit to the PRK. Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun expressed great joy over the SRV delegation's visit to Cambodia. He said this visit will further strengthen cooperation in the field of justice in accordance with the agreement of friendship and cooperation in the field of justice signed between Cambodia and Vietnam in 1982. Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun also expressed profound thanks to the Vietnamese party, government, and people for continuously giving material and moral support to the Cambodian people in their rebirth, particularly in the field of justice which has developed gradually. In his reply, Comrade Dao Xuan Mien warmly hailed the brilliant success of the KPRP's fifth national representative congress during which valuable experience and lessons were drawn and clear revolutionary lines on economic and social plans for the next 5 years were worked out. The comrade also stressed that the Vietnamese party, government, and people pledge to further support and assist the Cambodian people in contributing to their winning greater victories. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Nov 85 BK] /12712

PARTY CHIEF VISITS UNIT FROM FRONT--Recently a delegation led by Comrade Heng Samkai, secretary of the Svay Rieng Provincial KPRP Committee, distributed gifts to and paid a call on cadres and combatants of the 16th battalion just back from a successful frontline mission. The delegation was warmly received by the cadres, combatants, authorities, and people of the locality. After hearing the report presented by the commander of the 16th battalion on the results of the mission outside Svay Rieng Province, Comrade Heng Samkai praised the cadres and combatants of the unit for their heroism and dedication, deserving of being the army born out of the people and the offspring of the heroic Issarak Army. He stressed that all of our cadres and combatants must preserve and strengthen the bonds of solidarity with the authorities and population and must refrain from harming the feelings or property of the people. As for the people, he said, they must also love the army members as their own children. A representative of the combatants pledged to successfully carry out all tasks entrusted by the party and people. The ceremony came to a close after the delegation had handed over gifts in the form of 2 pigs, 23 chickens, 18 kg of dried fish, 105 packets of cigarettes, and a quantity of canned meat and sweets to the returning fighters in an atmosphere of close friendship. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Nov 85 BK] /12712

MILITIA WORK IN BATTAMBANG DISTRICT--Increasingly aware of their duty to defend the fatherland and to protect the revolutionary gains, the fraternal militiamen of Battambang District have been cooperating with the district armed forces and the units of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army as well as the local administration and local population in sweeping the remnants of the enemies of all stripes to further strengthen the locality and create feats in celebration of the success of the success of the Fifth KPRP Congress. Not only have they ensured security for the district, but they have also provided security for the workers engaged in national defense labor. During the past 9 months, they launched 69 sweep operations against the enemy both inside and outside their defense perimeter, including 58 operations conducted without Vietnamese assistance, killing 149 enemy soldiers on the spot and wounding 146 others and seizing 29 assorted

weapons and some war materiel. Our fraternal militiamen in Ta Hen and Bavel communes killed six enemy soldiers and wounded eight others and captured three firearms. The militiamen of Battambang District are now accelerating the 3-good emulation movement to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress in contribution to national defense and reconstruction. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 85 BK] /12712

MEETING MARKS CONGRESS' SUCCESS--A solemn meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry on the afternoon of 9 November to mark the success of the fifth party congress. Present at the meeting were the comrade deputy ministers, and more than 500 party members, core groups, members of the youth union, cadres, employees, and workers of the foreign ministry. Comrade Nguyen Hoa, adviser of the Vietnamese Embassy to the PRK, was also present. The attendees carefully listened to the address by Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister, who talked about the successes scored by the Cambodian revolution in all fields. These victories are due to all cadres, employees, workers, our army, and our people who have made every effort to overcome all difficulties and obstacles for the cause of the defense and construction of our Angkor fatherland. The comrade deputy foreign minister told all party members, core groups, members of the youth union, cadres, and employees to strive hard to carry out the duty of contributing to the construction of a new society, to achieve the goals of the party and the state, and to strengthen our Cambodian revolution forces. He added: In particular, it is necessary to raise high the banner of national solidarity and the banner of Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos international proletarian solidarity. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Nov 85 BK] /12712

CUBAN AMBASSADOR MET--On the morning of 7 November at the office of the interior minister, Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy minister of the interior, received and had a cordial conversation with Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK. During the meeting, Comrade Ney Pena warmly congratulated Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz on his appointment as ambassador to the PRK and thanked him for his contribution to strengthening and expanding all-round fraternal relations between the PRK and the Republic of Cuba. He also thanked the Cuban party, government, and people for giving material and mental support to the Cambodian people's rebirth. In his reply, Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz highly appraised the brilliant success of the KPRP's fifth national representative congress. He also expressed the firm conviction that now and in the future, no reactionary force can obstruct the advance of the revolutionary Cambodian people and that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz also pledged to carry out his mission in Cambodia well in order to make a greater contribution to strengthening and expanding the bond of solidarity between Cuba and Cambodia. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK] /12712

NEW SCHOOL YEAR FOR ARMY CADRES--A ceremony was held recently at the army cultural school to open the 1985-86 school year for more than 1,300 high-level cadres from army units throughout the country. Comrade El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the General Political Department, presided over the ceremony. At the beginning of the ceremony, Comrade (Yos Saren), director of the army cultural school, read a speech noting that

the objective of this school year is to build work capabilities and facilities for cadres so that they work effectively and successfully. In his speech, Comrade El Vansarat stressed the requirements and demands of the party and people regarding the building of the armed forces in the current period, particularly the training of army cadres who have good ethics and set good examples in living and carrying out all activities. The comrade exhorted all to study hard, help each other, and strive to increase their capabilities in all aspects. In response to this advice, a representative of cadres, school personnel, and students read a resolution pledging to study hard, behave well, abide by army discipline, help each other, unite firmly, and emulate in study and work. The ceremony ended in a joyful atmosphere. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK] /12712

HUN SEN VISITS NURSERY HOME--On the occasion of the opening of the national meeting to exchange experiences on the work of building nursery homes, on the morning of 6 November Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, paid a visit to the baby creche at the Cambodia distillery. Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Hun Sen stressed the success of the fifth national representative congress of the party which paid great attention to consolidating and expanding nursery homes and kindergartens from the central level down to the provincial, municipal, rural, and grass-roots levels as part of the efforts to help boost production and develop the economy, bringing prosperity to the country and advancing the fatherland step by step toward socialism. Comrade (Klot Yuza), chairman of the Cambodian distillery committee, reported on the building of the creche of the distillery. With the attention of the party and state, great progress has been made in providing care and good health for the children along the socialist path, he said. Comrade Hun Sen then toured the creche, the clinic for the children, and the playgrounds. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK] /12712

SYMPATHY MESSAGE FROM CHEA SIM--Phnom Penh SPK 4 November--Chea Sim, chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, having learnt of the recent typhoon which caused heavy losses in terms of human life and property to the population of central Vietnam, sent a message of sympathy to Huynh Tan Phat, president of Vietnam Fatherland Front. In his message Chairman Chea Sim said that the front and the entire people of Kampuchea considered the misfortune of the Vietnamese people their own and wished the Vietnam Fatherland Front to convey his profound sympathy to families of the victims. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1107 GMT 4 Nov 85 BK]

SRV POLITICAL SCHOOL--Phnom Penh SPK 5 November--The Communist Party of Vietnam will build for the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea a political school for 500 participants. In a letter to the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CPV says that the construction will be financed by Vietnam as part of the programme for gratitude aid to Kampuchea in 1986-1990. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 5 Nov 85 BK]

MISLED PERSONS RETURN--Phnom Penh SPK 5 November--In the first 9 months of this year, 169 people misled by enemy propaganda reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh. The returnees brought along 54 guns and other items of military equipment. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 7 Nov 85 BK]

THAI VIOLATIONS--Phnom Penh SPK 5 November--In the last week of October Thailand violated Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty 246 times. Thirteen Thai aircraft overflowed the Lao-Kampuchea-Thai border and other areas in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces. Over 169 Thai vessels intruded into the areas of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tzang Islands, from 7 to 22 miles from the shore. On land, Thai artillery made 36 shellings on the area of Kbal Stoeng, on hills 547, 453, 1271, and on road 56. Meanwhile, Kampuchean border guards put out of action 80 Khmer reactionaries engaged in across-the-border sabotage activities, seizing 35 guns, 62 mines and a quantity of other military equipment. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 5 Nov 85 BK]

SRV EDUCATION DELEGATION--Phnom Penh SPK 9 November--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Education led by Deputy Minister Nguyen Qanh Toan has made a visit to Kampuchea, at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Education. During the visit beginning on 13 October, the delegation compared notes with officials of the Kampuchean ministry on the training of teachers and management cadres. It called on different educational institutions in the city of Phnom Penh and the province of Kandal. The delegation had working sessions with Education Minister Pen Navut. Before its departure Saturday morning, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 9 Nov 85 BK]

RED CROSS RELIEF--Phnom Penh SPK 10 November--During the second half of October, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 43 tonnes of rice to peasants affected by natural disasters at the districts of Lvea Em, Dangkao, Phnum Penh, Muk Kampul, and Khsach Kandal in Kandal Province. Forty-five tonnes of rice were also provided to needy families at the districts of Samraong Tong, Bat, Prey Kabbas, and Kirivong in Takeo Province south of Phnom Penh. The relief was donated by the UN high commissioner for refugees, the Mennonite Central Committee, and the Australian International Committee for Socioeconomic Development. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 10 Nov 85 BK]

/12232
CSO: 4200/227

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EARLY EXPERIENCES IN BUILDING HA NAM NINH ACTIVE RESERVE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Ly Van Nghia: "Some Initial Experiences in Building a Mobilized Reserve Force in Ha Nam Ninh"]

[Text] Although the movement has not yet run smoothly and has not gone into a set pattern, Ha Nam Ninh has nonetheless been able to draw the first few lessons concerning the task of building, managing and training reserve forces mobilized in place after undergoing the drills to mobilize and train reserves at the beginning of April 1985.

1. Transforming the Thinking of Various Party and Government Committee Members at Every Echelon, in Every Sector and Organization

The building of a mobilized reserve force is a new task which includes many important elements and requires that its demands be concrete, detailed and scientific, all of which must be implemented in a socioeconomic situation which is still characterized by many difficulties. This is why during the past year Ha Nam Ninh organized many conferences from the province and district level down to the villages in order to thoroughly understand the standpoint of the Party, the guiding thought and the line and directions set forth by the Military Region down to the grassroots level. The provincial standing committee met twice to issue resolutions on the local military tasks, including the building of a mobilized reserve force. Furthermore, the province standing committee has also issued specialized resolutions regarding the building, management and training of a mobilized reserve force at the grassroots level. Taking the lead therefrom, the various district committees have organized conferences for four types of components (Party committee secretaries, chairmen of same, chiefs of village public security, and village military chiefs) so that they could understand the Party standpoint, the guiding thoughts, the line and directions of work of the military region so as to build their resolute stand and take various measures to implement the resolutions of the provincial standing committee and the orders of the provincial military commander.

The provincial military command has organized conferences with the village party committee secretaries and some district committee secretaries, representatives of various sectors throughout the province; it has organized conferences gathering local political and military cadres, specialized conferences for

staff organs, for those in charge of political indoctrination, rear service and technical matters so as to thoroughly understand the standpoints and guiding thoughts of the Party, of the military regions, of the provincial committee, and to force a high degree of determination, and to set forth many concrete measures that creatively apply the fine experiences of a number of typical units. These were reported at the above-mentioned conferences, such as Yen Loc village (Yen District), An Lao village (Binh Luc District), Chau Giang village (Day Tien), and the districts of Y Yen itself, Tam Diep, Hai Hau, and so on.

The process of transforming one's thinking, however, is also one of struggling against erroneous viewpoints, which makes all the cadres and party members in every sector and at every echelon realize that the building of a mobilized reserve force is a fundamental and permanent strategic task of the whole Party, the whole people, and the whole army, a task that is both urgent and ongoing. Under the leadership of the party committees at every level, Ha Nam Ninh has in the recent past, through developing the militia and self-defense forces with the support of the masses, through combining closely economics and national defense, and through relying entirely on the people to implement the task of building management and carrying out the training of reserves at the basic unit level, formed a high degree of consensus within the province, the districts and the villages, to vigorously promote the spirit of responsibility of the leadership in regard to this work, and to create the conditions for the movement to improve the management and training of mobilized reserve forces so that they develop evenly in the various localities.

2. Giving Attention to Guiding the Learning of Exemplary Models and to Multiplying Progressive Models

We started out from the experience of Yen Loc, formerly one of the weakest villages of Y Yen District, which however implemented the movement for "creating wealth and fighting victoriously" and especially after having built two mobilized reserve companies, has been able to promote its own economic, political and military potential as it struggles to become the best village in the district in many respects. Thanks to combining its economic and national defense tasks with normal living and training, the mobilized reserve company of Yen Loc has not had to rely on state funds, or the people's funds; it has instead worked and produced on its own, thus guaranteeing enough food so as to be able to train well and having rice reserves to help the villagers in times of pre-harvest lean periods. Learning from that practical lesson, every level from the province down to the district has organized timely conferences to examine experience and launch the movement for learning from, competing with, and surpassing Yen Loc. Many localities have sent their key cadres to observe and learn from Yen Loc or have invited the Yen Loc party secretary to the various conferences at the district and village levels to discuss experiences in leading the movement, and in building the reserve force into a military, economic, and political force, thus contributing to boosting the movement for "creating wealth and fighting victoriously" and promoting the great potential of the localities.

Y Yen District launched a movement to become another Yen Loc" which to this day has transformed six out of seven "weak" villages; in the entire district only

one village is left with partial weaknesses, whereas 50 percent of all the villages have struggled to reach or approach the level of Yen Loc. For the first time, the district mobilized the people to build a reserve regiment entirely taken care of by the people in 17 villages, and during 5 days of training achieved good results.

Learning from and competing with Yen Loc, many villages in the province have organized to feed the reserve troops during their training at a higher level of nutrition than the one normally enjoyed by the regular troops; furthermore, each soldier on the average is given 10 to 12 extra points every day. Before and during the recent drills, in the districts of Nam Ninh, Hoa Lu, Vu Ban and Y Yen a total of 6,872 reserve military personnel were engaged in both training and labor amounting to 35,918 work days, digging 28,637.5 cubic meters of earth, 483 cubic meters of rock and making tens of thousands of bricks, which earned 600,000 dong. With this way of doing things the reserve forces not only have enough to be self-sufficient during the time they are mobilized for training and thus reduce the amount of contributions by the people, they also manage to do a number of works of practical significance, to serve social improvement and increase the people's faith in them. Furthermore, this will also teach them the awareness of the importance of organization and discipline, the spirit of self-help and self-reliance, and to create the conditions for all of them to be close to one another, to better understand one another in various activities, in study, training and in work, thus contributing to building strong units in every respect, ready for immediate departure to the front once they receive orders.

3. Mobilize the Authorities and the Mass Organizations in Each Sector, Each Home, and Each Person To Pay Attention to Building the Mobilized Reserve Force

Based on the profound understanding of the Party line and standpoints, on the general line and directions set forth by the military region down to the grass-roots level, and reinforced by the fine implementation of their staff role by the military organs at every echelon in the guidance and leadership work of the local Party organizations and the local authorities, the building, management and training of the mobilized reserve force constitutes a self-awareness movement for the whole Party, the whole population, the whole army and each sector, home, and individual in Ha Nam Ninh.

Guided by the development of a mobilized reserve company as done in Yen Loc and practicing mobilization and training in place as done in Tam Diep district, the villages in the province have each organized a reserve company, making sure that the cadres are wherever the troops are, that there are enough squad and company cadres as well as enough cadres in the Party and Youth Union cells so as to regularly maintain the activities, study, training, and labor patterns in building a strong unit.

Provincial and district committee resolutions have clearly stated: To do well the task of building a mobilized reserve force is also a way to build clean and strong Party organizations and constitutes a criterion for observing and assessing the implementation of the yearly political tasks at the local level.

The various sectors and mass organizations at the province and district levels all have plans to closely coordinate with the regular army units so that the latter can draw from the local mobilization sources so as to raise their sense of responsibility in the building of a reserve force at the grassroots level. Many families have motivated their children to enthusiastically participate in building the reserve force. In particular, in the last mobilization and drill phase there have appeared many exemplary cases. Fathers and mothers in the districts of Vu Ban, Y Yen, Tam Diep, and Nam Ninh accepted mobilization papers on behalf of their children, or wives did so on behalf of their absent husbands, who all showed up. The village of Nam Loi (Nam Ninh district) sent a nurse to the home of one reservist to take care of one of his sick children, so that he could attend training with peace of mind.

Although adequate means had been organized the participating districts also provided small vehicles and bicycles to serve the guidance and command organs. That is why the last phase of drilling and mobilization of reservists for purposes of training in the districts of Vu Ban, Y Yen, Hoa Lu, and Nam Ninh has achieved good results and did not need to call on other available reservists. Thanks to that, it has been determined that the direction for training the mobilized reserve force at the present time in the localities must be to closely combine economics and national defense, to organize logistics well on the spot, and to rely at all cost on the strength of the local Party organization, authorities and people. To have a strong mobilized reserve force the whole Party, the whole people, the entire army and each sector, household, and individual must pay constant attention to the task. The crucial level is the grassroots level, but the decisive link must still be the leading cadres at various echelons who must have a correct understanding of the issue, a high level of determination, and must pay attention to building and multiplying typical examples so as to creatively apply them to the practical situation of each area and each locality.

In the task of building, managing and training mobilized reserve forces, especially after the last drills, Ha Nam Ninh has accomplished good results. However, there remain a few shortcomings in the implementation of each specific task. Nonetheless, armed with the spirit of self-help and self-reliance and with the mastership spirit of the local Party organization and people, Ha Nam Ninh will ceaselessly raise even higher the fighting power of the reserve units mobilized in place so that they will be ready to respond to every requirement and task in the building and protection of the Fatherland.

1751/12790

CSO: 4209/647

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LEADERS' MESSAGE OF THANKS FOR LAO ASSISTANCE

BK061123 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, November 5, OANA (KPL)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, on November 2 sent a joint telegramme of thanks to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and the SPC.

The telegramme says:

"We are very glad to receive your warm and kind regards full of fraternal friendship to the people of Vietnam, especially to those in the disaster area caused by the recent typhoon and flood.

"We are deeply moved to learn about the Lao government's decision to send 20 million kip as relief to the people of Binh Tri Thien despite the difficulties you are facing.

"The behalf of the CPV, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the people of Vietnam, we would like to express our deep thanks to you, and through you, to the LPRP, the SPC, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal people of all nationalities of Laos, for their kindness and significant support.

"Once again we wish the special solidarity and all round cooperation between the fraternal peoples of Laos and Vietnam further development."

/8918

CSO: 4200/219

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS ITALIAN AMITY DELEGATION

0W052035 Hanoi VNA International in English 1501 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Nov. 5--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here today the visiting delegation of the Italy-Vietnam Friendship Association (VIFA) led by Enriquez Agnoletti, vice-chairman of the Senate of the Republic of Italy, member of the Congressional Commission for Foreign Affairs, and president of the VIFA.

Also present were Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and Italian ambassador to Vietnam Lodovico Masetti.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the guests and highly valued the Italian association's and people's active and diversified activities in the interests of the Italian and Vietnamese peoples and their friendship.

The Vietnamese leader sincerely thanked the Italian people for their precious support and assistance to Vietnam's revolutionary struggle in the past, as well as national construction and defence at present.

For his part, Enriquez Agnoletti expressed his joy at the Vietnamese people's achievements in national construction and defence, his sympathy with the Vietnamese people's difficulties in healing the wounds of war and with the losses caused by the recent natural calamities.

He affirmed that the Italy-Vietnam Friendship Association would do its best to mobilize the people to step up their activities in support of Vietnam.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

While here, the guests paid tribute at Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. They met with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and party secretary Hoang Tung, had working sessions with the Vietnam committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples, and visited a number of economic, cultural, and educational establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong.

/8309

CSO: 4200/203

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

ARMY PAPER SCORES CHINESE, THAI 'SHOPWORN ALLEGATIONS'

BK061546 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Hai Van: "Discordant Chorus"]

[Text] In recent days, at the very moment when the UN General Assembly opened its 40th session, Beijing, Bangkok, and other hostile forces again joined in a chorus slandering Vietnam and distorting the situation in Cambodia. In Beijing and Bangkok as well as at the UN in New York, members of the Chinese and Thai ruling circles and their followers, together with their propaganda mouthpieces, harped on their shopworn allegations that "Vietnam is invading Cambodia," "Vietnam is trying to perpetuate its rule in Cambodia," and "Hanoi threatens Thailand's security." The press in Beijing quoted the absurd charges by Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan that "Hanoi has sent more than half a million Vietnamese to Cambodia and is continuing to step up its colonialization with the aim of changing the characteristics of the Khmer nation," and that "Hanoi has sent home lots of assets it looted in Cambodia."

At the 40th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, Beijing has actively exerted its influence and created pressure to rally forces and taken advantage of this international forum to slander Vietnam.

In the past 6 years and more, public opinion has been all too fed up with such slanders. Many American newsmen in New York had to exclaim: "Their statements (of Beijing and its accomplices) are nothing new. They are not putting forward any new initiative concerning a solution to the situation in Southeast Asia."

It must be recalled that over the past 6 years and more, the situation in Cambodia has been developing satisfactorily and stabilizing. China, Thailand, and other hostile forces have resorted to many opposition and sabotage attempts, but they have been unable to reverse the situation. An Indian journalist wrote following his visit to Cambodia: "There exists an atmosphere of peace, tranquility [words indistinct] of Cambodia. Respect for and [words indistinct] Vietnamese soldiers have taken root fairly deeply in the Cambodians' thinking. The charge that Vietnam is invading Cambodia does not hold in the sentiments of Cambodians."

An undeniable fact is that after destroying almost all the bases of the Khmer reactionaries of various stripes along the Thai-Cambodian border, the Kampuchean

revolutionary army, acting in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, has continued to win victories in sweep operations against the reactionaries, dealing them heavy blows. Realizing their mistakes and crimes, more and more people have left the ranks of the Khmer reactionaries and rejoined the people. This situation has further confirmed the unavoidable failure of the policy to oppose the PRK by force which Beijing, Bangkok, and other reactionary enemies has been pursuing over the past 6 years and more.

Meanwhile, the peaceful decisions and proposals fully imbued with a sense of responsibility and goodwill made by the three Indochinese countries with the aim of resolving the Cambodian issue have driven China and its followers deeper into a passive and isolated position. The decision by the SRV and the PRK to make a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia every year and to carry out a total withdrawal in 1990 was described by an American journalist as "a real diplomatic blow and not a propaganda ploy, that has driven the adversary (Beijing) into a passive situation." The truth is that in the past month or so, Beijing and Bangkok have been embarrassed by the peace proposals of the Indochinese countries. By starting a campaign to slander Vietnam and distort the situation in Cambodia, Beijing and Bangkok are trying to save the Khmer reactionaries from total collapse. Beijing hopes that by resorting to slanders and distortions, it can rally hostile forces at the UN forum to oppose Vietnam and the PRK and ward off strong condemnations directed by progressive public opinion at the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

However, Beijing and other hostile forces do not know that the more groundless slanders they utter, the more they expose their true colors. Everybody in the world knows that it is China, and no one else, which fostered and aided the Pol Potist executioners in perpetrating the horrendous genocide among the Cambodian people; and that for more than 6 years now, it is also China itself that has played the role of stage manager in helping the Khmer reactionary forces oppose the revival of the Cambodian nation. China's recent trick in "retiring" Pol Pot, the butcher, has been exposed as a farce by public opinion. China's [word indistinct] policy of opposition against the PRK and the three Indochinese countries as a whole has remained totally unchanged.

As for Bangkok, it also cannot hide its criminal hand with regard to the Cambodian people. It is Bangkok itself that has supplied weapons and provisions to the Khmer reactionaries and allowed them to use Thai soil as a base for their activities against the PRK. Bangkok is always the first to undermine dialogue and to tail after China in running counter to the trend of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The more slanders are hurled against Vietnam and the more the situation in Cambodia is distorted, the clearer the goodwill for peace of Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole will become. Everyone has come to know ever more clearly that China is the deceiver who turns white black, whereas Vietnam and the Indochinese countries as a whole always remain the peace-loving forces, highly aware of their responsibility to resolve the Cambodian issue and the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

/8918
CSO: 4209/95

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC ENVOY--Hanoi, VNA Nov 4--Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Yemen to Vietnam Yahya Sa'id al-Radhi today presented his credentials to vice president of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Yahya Sa'id al-Radhi. Cabinet Minister Vo Dong Giang and deputy director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council Le Trang were present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA International in English 1502 GMT 4 Nov 85]
Hanoi VNA November 5--Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Yemen to Vietnam Yahya Zayd al-Radi today called on Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap. The Vietnamese vice-chairman had a cordial talk with the foreign diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA International in English 1450 GMT 5 Nov 85]

CUBAN, MEXICAN MESSAGES ON STORM LOSSES--Hanoi VNA Nov. 4--Vietnamese leaders have received messages of sympathy from Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz and Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid Hurtado, over the heavy human and material losses caused to the population in central Vietnam by recent storms. The message from the Cuban President says: "We are firmly convinced that the heroic Vietnamese people will surmount these difficulties and continue to take the country forward along the path of socialism." The message from the Mexican President conveys to the Vietnamese people the solidarity and sympathy of the Mexican people and government. [Text] [Hanoi VNA International in English 1503 GMT 4 Nov 85]

CEMA GEOLOGY COOPERATION SESSION ENDS--Hanoi VNA November 5--The 30th session of the Standing Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) on cooperation in geology held in Ho Chi Minh City closed on November 3 after five days' sitting. The participants reviewed the work of the committee in furtherance of the resolution of the 40th session and subsequent meetings and decided on a new plan for the years 1986-90. The session also examined the implementation of special measures in the field of geology aimed at developing and increasing the efficiency of the economies of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, and examined the work of member countries in their cooperation in the geological surveys on Vietnamese and Cuban territories. A number of agreements concerning cooperation in scientific and technological research and in the specialization of production of equipment were signed. The session also made recommendations about the intensification of geological prospection for tin, wolfram and molybdenum deposits as well as copper and other metals. The participants visited a unit of the Vietnamese geological service and a bauxite mine. [Text] [Hanoi VNA International in English 0726 GMT 5 Nov 85]

INDOCHINESE ARMY POLITICAL LEADERS MEETING--Phnom Penh, 8 Nov (SPK)--The third annual conference of the political leaders of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian armies has just been held in Hanoi. Attending the conference were the delegation of the General Political Department of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army led by Department Chief Meas Kroch, that of the General Political Department of the Lao People's Army led by Department Chief General Siphone Phalikham, and that of Vietnam led by General Chu Huy Mau. On the basis of the three sides' complete identity of views regarding the world and regional situation, the conference considered the intensifying political work to help the combatants in each country of the peninsula see through the reactionary nature of the enemy and the treachery of his designs; remain loyal to the revolutionary cause, to the special relations of friendship and solidarity, to the combat alliance of the three fraternal countries, and to the full cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries; and brilliantly carry out their national and international missions. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0416 GMT 8 Nov 85 BK] /8918

CSO: 4219/9

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

'FLOOD' OF COUNTERFEIT GOODS IN HANOI

HK080318 Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 8 Nov 85

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 8 (AFP)--Hanoi's consumers, already hard hit by rampant inflation and low incomes, are now facing a new menace: a flood of counterfeit goods in every sector from bonbons to bikes.

The shops and markets of Hanoi are full of them, embracing everything from sweets to pushbikes, to cigarettes and denims, complained the daily HANOI MOI this week.

The technique is the same across the board: a poor quality product, which might be unusable or dangerous into the bargain, is sold in deceptive packaging or under a false brand-name in Hanoi markets or sometimes even in state shops where assistants may be in on the deal.

No buyer or category of product seems to be immune from the counterfeit rage, which Hanoi Moi Tuesday slammed as a new "scourage" on Vietnamese society.

Consumers are easily ripped off by counterfeit sweets, beer, medicines or cigarettes, because the packaging used is either supplied by corrupt employees of factories making the genuine articles or is recovered after the genuine goods have been sold, said the article.

The bicycle and spare parts industry, which is big business here, is among those hard hit by the counterfeit boom.

The fakes are sometimes expert jobs but a Vietnamese customer handing over a small fortune for what he believes is a French-built bicycle could be in for a nasty surprise, according to residents here.

The whole machine could be in ruins after only a few weeks' use or even break down after a mile or so when the ball bearings turn out to be made of lead.

Needless to say, the seller will long since have disappeared or will be hiding behind a false certificate of manufacture, which he maintains he handed over in perfect good faith.

A casual stroll through Hanoi's streets will reveal that in the clothing industry too, counterfeiting is rampant, as the fake brand, brand-name denims grow ever more numerous.

Even the poultry markets are not free of the trickery, lamented a reader's letter published not long ago in Hanoi's official paper NHAN DAN.

By dint of stuffing pebbles down their live chickens or geese to boost their weight, some unscrupulous breeders have apparently been cashing in on an extra half-kilogramme's (1.1 pound) on each bird.

"Counterfeiting has created trouble in the marketplace, attacking the prestige of socialist commerce when it is done in the state stores, causing damage and even threatening consumers' lives," Hanoi Mao said, calling for severe punishment against the makers and sellers of these goods.

Counterfeiting is not new in Vietnamese society but appears to have taken on a certain amplitude recently because officials have been absorbed in a fight to keep prices under control since economic reforms were instigated 3 months ago, observers said.

/8918

CSO: 4200/219

AGRICULTURE

ARMY PAPER ON FOREST PROTECTION LAW

BK071248 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Lam in "Seeking to Understand the Law" column: 'Scrupulously Implement the Law and Regulations on Forest Protection']

[Text] Our people have long considered forests as an integral part of their life and a valuable asset of the country. Forests are of great value to the building of the national economy and public cultural projects, and the consolidation of national defense. Forests also serve the needs arising from production, fighting, and the people's livelihood and provide materials of high economic value of export.

To protect forests and develop their rich resources and great value, and to bring into full play the spirit of collective mastery of cadres, workers, civil servants, soldiers, and the people and uphold their sense of responsibility in forest protection, as well as to motivate the entire people to exert efforts in the struggle against all acts that are detrimental to forests, on 11 September 1972 the president of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam) issued an order promulgating regulations on forest protection.

The regulation on forest protection comprises several chapters.

--Chapter I defines that no one is allowed to violate forests and forest land, which are the property of the state (meaning the entire people), and that the state is responsible for the unified management of forest protection. It clearly points out that it is the responsibility of the state and the entire people to protect forests.

--Chapter II stipulates various concrete measures for the protection of forests such as prohibiting the destruction of forests, the wanton felling of trees in forests, the clearing of forests, the burning of forests for farming purposes, and the lighting of fire in forests or along the edges of forests.

--Chapter III stipulates the organization of forest protection by various organs and forces responsible for carrying out, supervising, and inspecting the enforcement of various forest protection measures.

--Chapter IV stipulates rewards and punishment: commendation and rewards will be considered for any individual or collective with achievements in forest protection. Whoever violates the prohibitions specified in the regulation on forest protection will be subject to administrative punishment by the forestry organ concerned or be brought to trial in court, depending on the seriousness of the offense.

Apart from its main function, that is, fighting, our army has the duty to participate in economic and cultural development to help make the country ever more prosperous and powerful.

As a citizen in the army, each soldier has an obligation to public property as stipulated in article 79 of the constitution. The responsibility of army men and the disciplining of the army also clearly define that cadres and soldiers are duty-bound to do their best to protect socialist property and the material and technical bases of the army (point 5, article 8 of the internal regulations of the Vietnam People's Army).

The state stipulates that protecting forests is the duty of all organs, mass organizations, enterprises, state farms, worksites, army units, cooperatives, and the entire people (article 2 of the regulation on forest protection). Therefore, all persons, organs, and units have the responsibility to fully implement this task.

Article 18 of this regulation also specifies the responsibilities of the armed forces as follows: "All people's army, people's armed public security, and people's police units in localities with forests are duty-bound to ensure that the law on forest protection is scrupulously implemented among themselves and to participate in work related to forest protection in these localities."

To satisfactorily enforce the regulations on forest protection, it is necessary for our army to pursue the following points:

1. Study to seek a profound understanding of the vital significance and main content of the regulations, and seek to understand thoroughly the usefulness of forests and the great value of their abundant resources and, on that basis, appreciate that forest protection is a responsibility and discipline imposed on every cadre, every soldier, and every unit. It is necessary to enhance the role of mastery and the laborer's viewpoint in the protection of forests. Units stationed in localities with forests must constantly urge each other to firmly grasp the stipulations of the regulation and must coordinate with the local administrations and forestry agencies in conducting propaganda on the forest protection law deeply and broadly among the people.
2. All army men must scrupulously and voluntarily implement and encourage each other to implement all the stipulations in the regulation. They must also struggle actively against those who have committed acts that are contrary to the duty and stipulations concerning forest protection.
3. Respect, support, and assist forestry personnel in performing their duty or exercising their powers stipulated in the regulation, such as conducting a search, seizing material evidence, and drawing up a statement of the case.

4. Respond positively to and participate continuously in the movement for tree planting and afforestation to restore and expand the area of forests, thereby contributing to the nursing, improvement, and development of forests on a large scale for the state.

With its enormous forces and well-formed organization, our army, together with the people in localities with forests, should actively participate in work related to forest protection--such as tidying up forests, stamping out insects, and extinguishing forest fires--when requested to do so by local administrations and forestry agencies.

/8918

CSO: 4209/95

AGRICULTURE

VNA ON PROGRESS IN VIETNAM'S RICE FARMING

OW120923 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 12 Nov--Rice farming in Vietnam has made headway over the past 40 years. From 1939-84, the country's rice hectarage increased from 4.3 million to 5.6 million hectares, rice output from 5.2 million tons. Total food production was 17.8 million tons if subsidiary crops were included and per hectare yield rose from 1.21 to 2.75 tons.

This tempo of food production has continued since the reunification of the country in 1976. After the liberation of South Vietnam in 1976, the rice hectarage, per hectare yield and output were 4.9 million hectares, 2.13 tons (up by 0.62 ton), and gross output to 15.6 million tons (up by 5.1 million tons).

This development partly resulted from the application of technical advances to rice farming and restructuring of food crops.

Under the French colonial rule, Vietnam's land use coefficient was only 1.01. Today, it is 1.5 (1.82 in the north and 1.36 in the south). In other South-east Asian countries, this coefficient averages 1.21 and even in some well-irrigated areas it does not surpass 1.42.

From a mono-culture agriculture with rice-growing areas covering 85 percent of the cultivated land, today Vietnam's farming develops in many respects with rice areas accounting for 70 percent of the tilled land, subsidiary crops for 14 percent, and perennial industrial plants for 5 percent.

In the past, Vietnamese farmers grew rice only in the monsoon season. Later on, they grew two rice crops a year: "Chiem" rice which was sown in later January and harvested in May "mua" rice sown in early July and reaped in late September. Of these two crops, the "mua" was considered the main one.

Since 1965, thanks to imported high yield varieties, farmers in the north have gradually replaced it with short-term varieties.

By the mid-seventies, many new high-yield rice varieties tolerant to brown plant hoppers and blast disease such as 1r22, (775-10), etc were widely used to help further expand areas under the early "mua" rice and boost the planting

of subsidiary crops and vegetables. This marked the beginning of crop diversification in rice-growing areas in northern Vietnam.

In southern Vietnam, owing to the use of short-term varieties and the expansion of the irrigation network, the winter-spring and summer-autumn crops have become two main crops playing the decisive role in increasing rice output.

The growing of new short-term high yield rice varieties tolerant to climatic vagaries and crop diseases has created conditions for the restructuring of crops and cropping seasons to accelerate the trend towards crop multiplication and diversification.

Treble-crop rice fields have been marked off in a number of regions in Vietnam. With the successful hybridization of short-term varieties whose growth periods are shorter than 100 days and per hectare yield reaches 6 tons and which can withstand to crop diseases and adverse climatic conditions, in the near future Vietnamese farmers will be able to grow four crops a year in large areas, thus solving the country's pressing food problem with yet finer results.

/7358

CSO: 4200/235

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN PEASANTS EXPAND CROP AREA—Vietnamese peasants in northern provinces are striving to expand the acreage under winter crop to help make up for the losses caused by recent floods. So far, some 100,000 hectares have been put under winter crop, an increase of 10,000 hectares over the same period last year. The acreage under subsidiary plants such as maize, sweet potato, and manioc is 3,300 hectares. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Nov 85]

/8309

CSO: 4200/203

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

DRAFTING CURRICULA FOR POLITICAL THEORY TEACHING DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese Jun 85
pp 1-5

[Article by Kieu Xuan Ba, Marxist-Leninist Education Department, Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education: "Implementing Directive 25/CT-TU on Drafting Curricula for Political Theory Teaching in Colleges and Advanced Schools "]

[Text] One of the important tasks to be fulfilled in order to implement the policy about reforming the teaching of political theory in colleges and advanced schools as suggested by the CPV Central Committee Secretariat in Directive No 25/CT-TU of 12 October 1983 is to compile curricula, textbooks and research and reference materials to be used by teachers and students. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education (MHVE) has been assigned the task of organizing this compiling job. The Science and Education Department and Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee have been assisting the Secretariat in carrying out its leadership. In order to ensure political, ideological and scientific qualities of the works to be compiled, particularly curricula and textbooks, a Central Guidance and Review Council has been set up by instructions from the Central Committee Secretariat. The council is made up of the leaders-representatives of the Science and Education Department, Propaganda and Training Department and MHVE, as well as a number of professors, assistant professors and cadres of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School and college education sector, who teach Marxism-Leninism and have good experience in doing research and writing.

A standard curriculum for the basic political-theory subjects of study for colleges and advanced schools so far has been drafted, reviewed and approved, with the MHVE minister having signed a decision to put it into effect beginning in the 1985-1986 school year. On the basis of this curriculum, the MHVE is organizing the compiling of textbooks and reference materials as it strives to print them within a few years and to widely distribute them among students.

Due to the requirements of the first standard political-theory curriculum, to organize the compiling and reviewing jobs has been going on in a careful and serious manner. Drafts have been corrected and revised several times through the gathering of opinions of teachers of Marxism-Leninism, lively scientific discussions among members of compiling and reviewing subcommittees and plenary sessions of the Central Guidance and Review Council. With the collective minds of many scientists inside and outside the college education sector specialized in teaching Marxism-Leninism, the difficult and complicated curricula-drafting problems, which existed not only in our country but also in the fraternal socialist countries, have been brought forth in frank exchanges of views aimed at finding appropriate solutions for them.

The following views serving as guidelines for the compiling and reviewing process are presented with the hope of being shared with our colleagues in the study and application of this program of reforms.

1. To define the goal and requirements of political-theory teaching and learning in colleges and advanced schools.

For any curriculum to bear good educational results the first important thing to do is to clearly define its goal and requirements. The goal and requirement of any kind of curriculum must be determined for the people pursuing a field of study and the purpose of their training in the field. The political theory subjects are often called Marxism-Leninism in the sense of being the scientific subjects about the world outlook and have the common goal of teaching the scientific world outlook, scientific methodology and communism. But for different kinds of students and due to different training purposes, it is impossible to apply the same curriculum. That is the reason why the current political theory curricula drafted by the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee for cadres and party members have been divided into many study levels and have different contents, requirements and scopes. That is also the reason why in its Directive 25/CT-TU, the MHVE has the authorization of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat to draft its own political theory curricula to suit the students and training purposes of the sector.

The characteristics of college and advanced school students (within the regular training system) are that they are still very young, in average from 18 to 25 years of age; all are members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and a few, party members; and have been selected on the basis of being good and outstanding general school graduates. Their age and level of knowledge as college students and mostly the preceding years have created a scientific thinking capacity that makes them sensitive to and capable of easily absorbing abstract theories. Being born and having grown up under the new system, they have strong beliefs and pure dreams. But next to the above-mentioned

important strengths, they also have major weaknesses, with the most noteworthy one being the fact that almost all of them have gone straight from general schools to colleges and that, since they did not undergo any tempering and training in production and combat, their knowledge of life is very poor and the level of their political awareness is still very low. This weakness makes the learning of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, which dictates theory being closely linked with practice, devoid of stability. As we teach our students political theory, we must pay full attention to this weakness and find every possible way to overcome it so as to ensure good results from teaching and learning.

As to the purposes of training, the Political Bureau resolution on educational reforms has indicated that our colleges "give elementary and advanced training to the ranks of science-technology and professional cadres, and management cadres of college and higher-school levels, who are absolutely loyal to the socialist fatherland and have revolutionary ideas, a determination to attain the peaks of culture and science-technology, the capacity to conduct scientific research or to lead the specialized tasks assigned to them and the potential capabilities to gradually move toward resolving the practical problems in life within the scope of their profession."^{*} The higher or advanced schools "have the task of giving elementary and advanced training to practical cadres of college level in terms of technical and professional capabilities."^{**}

The political theory curricula of colleges and advanced schools must show a thorough understanding of the above training purposes and contribute to effectively helping to achieve them.

The common goal of teaching Marxism-Leninism, as the 5th Party Congress has stated, is "aimed at gradually bringing to our cadres, party members and people a scientific world outlook and a revolutionary outlook on life and a systematic knowledge of the new achievements in the theoretical work of our party and the fraternal parties in order to promote active and positive participation in creatively building the party line."^{***}

In order to materialize this common goal in conformity with the characteristics of students and the training purposes of the college education sector, the program of reforming the teaching of political theory sets forth these three requirements of teaching and learning:

^{*} Resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reforms, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, p 37.

^{**} Fifth National Congress of Delegates Proceedings, Vol 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, pp 165, 166.

a. Requirement regarding equipping students with theoretical knowledge.

Since the time for training is limited and it is necessary to ensure a balance among the various subjects in the training program, the system of knowledge used as the base for shaping the scientific world outlook and the revolutionary outlook on life in colleges' political theory curricula consists of only four subjects -- history of the CPV, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, Marxist-Leninist political economy and scientific communism. These are four required basic subjects for all schools. In addition to the four subjects, depending on training requirements set by different schools and sectors, we can select a number of additional subjects or a number of specialized subjects, such as scientific atheism, Marxist-Leninist esthetics, morality, law, and so on, to teach outside of the time frame assigned to political theory subjects. The knowledge contents of all subjects are the most basic and vital theories -- classic theories, newly-developed theories and theories that have been supplemented through the revolutionary struggle realities experienced by our party and the fraternal communist parties; and closely linked with these basic theories are the most important realistic matters that are considered the models of success of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine. All of these theoretical and realistic knowledges revolve around the really hot topics of the worldwide "who beats whom" struggle in the present era and around the basic matters of the transitional period and the first leg of the process of socialist industrialization and fulfillment of two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage.

Although the contents of the above-mentioned basic knowledges are of a popular nature, the objects of learning are those people whose cultural standard is of college level*; therefore, we must ensure strict scientific quality and the necessary level to shape the scientific world outlook and methodology. With such curricular contents and level, students who graduate from colleges will not have to follow any basic theory curriculum again in regard to the four above-mentioned subjects.

b. Requirement regarding equipping students with method.

To equip students with the dialectical and historical materialistic method is an important requirement as emphasized in Directive 25 CT/TU of the Secretariat. The reason is that for them the dialectical and historical materialistic method is a weapon not only necessary for seeking understanding of the

* A noteworthy fact is that in colleges there are two political theory curricula: one kind of curriculum is solely used by all colleges that are not specialized in training political-theory research and teaching cadres and the other by the colleges and departments specialized in training such cadres. The latter is higher and more comprehensive than the former.

objective world and more profound understanding of the scientific and creative nature of the party revolutionary line, but also helpful in the research and learning of other scientific subjects; and another noteworthy fact is that it sets up a basis for equipping them with methodology in connection with the specialized sciences, without which it will be difficult for them to reach the peaks of culture and science-technology.

To equip students with scientific methodology, as well as with the world outlook, is the common task of all political theory subjects and not solely of philosophy. Naturally, in the capacity of the nucleus of the sciences dealing with the world outlook and methodology, philosophy plays a role of topmost importance. But since other subjects also are greatly capable of teaching students the world outlook and methodology, it is necessary to make full effective use out of them.

c. Requirement regarding political and ideological education.

This requirement, closely linked with and based on the two above requirements, is aimed at teaching students and providing them with advanced training in revolutionary thinking and sentiments, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the spirit of socialist collective ownership and the will to fight gallantly and staunchly for socialist construction, for defending the socialist fatherland and for international obligation, and creating in them the political qualities and revolutionary morality necessary for the young technicians to work on the scientific and technical front.

2. To arrange the order of subjects in curricula.

In the history of teaching theoretical subjects in our country and in the socialist countries as well, there have been many ways to arrange the order of subjects and presently this matter is not drawing any consensus. The reason for this is that each arrangement has its strengths and definite weaknesses. The question is how to select the right order of subjects in order to bring out the best results of education and at the same time to be highly capable of overcoming weaknesses.

Due to the above-mentioned characteristics of students and training purposes of the college education sector, the MHVE has selected a plan for arranging the order of subjects as follows: to start with history of the party, to be followed by philosophy and then political economy and finally to end with scientific communism. This arrangement of subjects to be learned allows to overcome an important part of the weakness resulting from the fact that students have little realistic knowledge, prepares them for learning more easily the Marxist-Leninist theory subjects and at the same time creates favorable conditions for political and ideological education in the first year of the college training

process, in which the key interest is to teach them the revolutionary traditions, to teach ideals and to build the motivation, goal and task of learning and advanced training. To learn philosophy in the second year not only means to absorb it more easily than in the first year, when students who have just come from general schools are not yet familiar with the abstract thinking method, but also creates favorable conditions to satisfy an important requirement, namely, to link theory learning with providing a methodological base for the specialized scientific subjects, which usually are not planned in the early study periods. As to the weakness resulting from the plan requiring learning history of the party first as a subject on the movement and development of Marxism-Leninism before the Marxist-Leninist theory subjects, we can to some extent overcome it by relying on the knowledges of political science and history of the Vietnamese revolution the students have been equipped with in general middle schools. Another thing that also is important is that as students switch to learning the Marxist-Leninist theory subjects, the nature of which is theories always being closely linked with realities, with the most important and closest realities being those of the Vietnamese revolution and the party line and policies, what they fail to learn in the party-history subject, which is taught first, and what this subject does not explain in a full and profound manner will be consolidated, supplemented and compensated for to a high level by philosophy and other theoretical subjects, which are taught later.

But no matter what learning order is followed, what is important for teachers is to possess the logical quality of the subjects as a unified system and to maintain a close relationship among the subjects, which supplement one another, with each and every one of them being considered a rung of the learning ladder. Only by adopting this view can the teachers who teach the first subject foresee difficulties, positively determine the levels of their students' needs and choose the teaching method that is appropriate for their next levels, and the teachers who teach the subsequent subjects have a full awareness of continuing and further developing the results of learning the preceding subjects, as well as contribute to overcoming the unavoidable limits of the latter. And also in accordance with this view, the quality and results of teaching and learning political theory must be jointly evaluated after all subjects have been learned, rather than separately for each subject.

3. To thoroughly understand the formula calling for linking theories with realities in political theory curricula.

This is a very important leadership view as we are organizing the drafting of curricula, as well as the compilation later of textbooks on political theories. This formula has partially been pursued while we presented the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, with each principle being closely linked with application to the realities of the revolution in the world and our country and with the most important realistic knowledges included in our curricula and

textbooks being considered a part inseparable from the common knowledges of Marxism-Leninism. On the other hand, this formula is also reflected in the selection for inclusion in the curricula of the new theoretical knowledges that our party has applied and developed while leading the socialist revolution in our country, particularly in the part that deals with the problems of the period of transition to socialism in the curricula involving the political economy and scientific communism subjects.

However, it is necessary to know that to carry out this formula is very difficult and that, in spite of the real efforts made during the drafting of curricula this time, because of subjective and objective reasons we have not yet resolved it properly, which remains a pending problem. Later, along with a development of theoretical work through a study and final review of the realities of our party, we will have an opportunity to overcome the problem and to supplement the formula of linking theories with realities in order to make its application smoother.

4. To highlight the fighting and critical qualities of the political theory curricula.

The political theory subjects carry in their nature profound party and fighting qualities. The question is to highlight this nature in the curricular contents. This is very important because the theoretical struggle between the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the opposition ideologies always takes place as a bitter one, particularly when Marxism-Leninism has shown its superiority, always-winning strength and great attracting power as it exists today. We must teach the young scientists how to recognize the dividing lines between Marxism and the anti-Marxist ideologies and between scientific socialism and the unscientific socialisms and how to criticize the anticommunist hostile ideas of the international imperialist and reactionary forces and the modern revisionist and opportunist doctrines of all kinds, which under the Marxist disguise misrepresent and discard the scientific and revolutionary contents of Marxism. On the basis of this spirit, in the curricula for various subjects, to criticize the modern hostile ideologies, to which attention is paid in every chapter, is closely linked with equipping students with theoretical principles. Moreover, at the end of every theoretical subject a full chapter is put aside to present in a systematic manner the ideological struggle, in which proper attention is paid to criticizing Maoism.

5. To avoid duplication and repetition in political theory curricula.

The systematic and logical qualities of a political theory curriculum consisting of many subjects require that we avoid the knowledges that are unnecessarily duplicated and repeated, for they both waste time and give students the impression that all subjects are alike and there is nothing new and make them

feel less enthusiastic about learning the subsequent subjects. However, we should admit that to avoid duplication and repetition is not a simple matter, for there are some categories and laws that many subjects must mention in order to ensure their systematic quality.

The key to a scientific solution of this matter is to clearly determine the object and scope of study of a subject and thus to get rid of any single cases of duplication and repetition. As to a number of categories that some subjects must mention, for instance proletarian dictatorship, collective ownership, and so on, as we draft the curricula for all subjects, we must seriously consider the right part and angle for each subject, which only deals with specific aspects, so as to let every subject mention the same category and to make students feel there is no duplication or repetition while their understanding of the category, through various subjects, is supplemented and enriched and their knowledge becomes more total and profound.

6. To pay attention to the scientific quality of structuring the contents of curricula for each subject.

The curricula for every political theory subject and other scientific subjects contain a definite volume of knowledges that include laws, categories, facts, and so on. The question is how to arrange these knowledges in order to ensure the strict systematic and logical qualities and at the same time to show the laws, categories and facts that form the subject concerned and to further develop their effects under certain conditions and situation. This helps students to acquire knowledges more easily and systematically; in addition, it helps them to have a total awareness while applying the theoretical categories or while analyzing the facts -- both of which must fully originate from actual historical conditions and situations. To do so will boost the methodological effectiveness of teaching the political theory subjects. On the basis of this spirit, in the method of presenting the structure of the curricula for various subjects, attention must be paid to appropriately applying both logical and historical methods within their close relationship. This is done by dividing a subject of study into parts and chapters, with each part consisting of a number of chapters and with the parts, and chapters within a part, being arranged within their relationship in both logical and historical aspects, depending on the characteristics and nature of the subject. In addition, on the basis of the traditional organization of studies in colleges, i. e., the subjects required in the training plan being learned alternately in the duration of the study, in each school year and in each semester, the curricula for political theory subjects are divided into many chapters, with each chapter being a lesson on a specific topic and being taught in one or a few semesters in order to let students learn them more easily, and the political and ideological topic to be taught in each chapter or lesson being presented in its entirety in a concentrated manner so as to bring about greater results.

7. To determine the level of curricula.

Is the reformed political-theory curriculum now in effect loaded and too high? This is the standard curriculum that has been drafted for colleges and advanced schools on the basis of the object and purposes of training mentioned earlier. Naturally, in order to ensure the effectiveness of teaching and learning there must be necessary factors and conditions. But when we compile curricula and textbooks, we must thoroughly understand the reforming spirit in Directive 25/CT-TU of the Secretariat and ensure satisfying the suggested requirements for reforms in terms of scientific quality and thinking. These curricula and textbooks are used not only by students during their studies but also by those people having a college-level educational background. The requirement for both students and teachers is that they strive to move forward to ensure raising the quality of teaching and learning. Not all knowledges set in the curricula and contained in textbooks are readily mastered and understood by all students. It is the same on the part of teachers, who cannot readily teach effectively all of the new topics added to the curricula and textbooks without studying and learning them and without advanced training on their part. For this reason, in order to properly carry out the policy of the Central Committee Secretariat on reforming the teaching of political theory, in which the first task of every teacher is to thoroughly understand the curricula and the contents of the new theoretical knowledges, the MHVE intends to organize training conferences on curricular matters and advanced training courses to raise knowledges of various subjects and at the same time tries to supply teachers with the necessary documents, materials and publications in order to create favorable conditions for the teachers of Marxism-Leninism to bring their specialized and professional capabilities up to the level required by the educational task in the new stage.

To raise the quality of curricula does not necessarily require increasing the time frame set for teaching and learning (under present conditions this is very likely impossible). Besides, this is not really necessary. The important thing is to boldly improve methods, to improve various forms of teaching and learning, to further develop students' thinking and learning capacities and, along with that, to use the information-disseminating measures that bring about better results while the time and energy to be expended may not increase or may even be reduced.

5598

CSO: 4209/31

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

POLITICAL THEORY TEACHING IN HCM CITY COLLEGES DISCUSSED

**Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese Jun 85
pp 10-11**

[Article by Nguyen Minh Hoa, Polytechnic College, Ho Chi Minh City: "Some Thoughts About Political Theory Teaching in Ho Chi Minh City Colleges"]

[Text] The teaching of political theory in the Ho Chi Minh City colleges in the past 10 years (1975-1985) has made considerable progress. But as we compare it with the requirement of building the new socialist man and the requirements suggested in Directive No 25/CT-TU of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat, we know there are many things we must do and think about.

At different points in time and for different objects, there are different historical tasks that are set for theoretical teaching. The teaching of political theory in colleges today cannot be the same as that in the early years after the liberation. As we know, the final goal of political theory teaching is to turn scientific theories into students' faith in communism and revolutionary action. All measures and ways are aimed at reaching this goal. College students in Ho Chi Minh City have characteristics that are different from those of northern students and Hanoi students. After having actually taught for a number of years and had exchanges of opinions with our colleagues in other colleges, we have found a number of facts that would deserve special attention in theoretical teaching:

- Many students today are not really interested in learning to thoroughly understand the party and state line and policies. To some extent we can say they have an indifferent attitude. Their knowledge of positions and policies is vague, shallow and sometimes distorted. In some cases, there is serious misunderstanding. This fact not only has direct consequences upon the behavior and thinking of individual students but also affects people around them. Just because they do not correctly and meticulously understand the party line and policies many of them often avoid responding to the doubts of their relatives and are powerless in the face of the bad people's absurd distortions.

- They are indifferent to international and domestic affairs. We conducted a survey among 120 students in a college and the results showed that 99 said in their answers that they were interested in everyday-life matters (friendship, love, fashion, hairdos, etc.) and 12 students were interested in political phenomena (class, state, party, youth union, etc.).

- In the years of 1975-1976, since students had been politically immature as the result of the reactionaries' strange distortions against socialism and the fact that they had learned Marxism-Leninism for the first time, they were very fond of doing research and learning. At the present time, because students are too lazy to take the theoretical subjects and in most cases learning means coping with things, their understanding of Marxism-Leninism is incomplete, superficial, shallow, unsystematic and even distorted. As most students have not yet acquired scientific methodology, following their graduation if they happen to be in a good environment, they will develop in a progressive manner, but if they fall into a bad environment, they will become passive. In the face of sociopolitical phenomena, they cannot by themselves determine what is right and what is wrong, and this confusion leads to making random remarks (sometimes unintentional ones). For instance, in the face of rumors about exchange of money, inventory of properties, dirty stories, demeaning against the regime, and so on, they not only failed to react properly but also expressed their liking and made free propaganda in favor of the bad people.

- A number of students showed a "blurred" concept of ideals and a lack of enthusiasm for their fatherland and native country. Every year in all of the colleges and vocational middle schools in the municipality there were students -- not very many but a few -- who fled the fatherland. Many students gradually lost the will to fight, were afraid of military obligation and sought every way to get assignment in provinces and municipalities, in spite of their good health, young age and lack of family responsibilities.

Those were some easy-to-see manifestations among students of Ho Chi Minh City colleges. If we get closer to students and observe every facet of their activities, we will easily find that the teaching of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the schools today has failed to help them to build a revolutionary outlook on life and world outlook, as the Secretariat notes in Directive No 25/CT-TU. The plans and jobs suggested by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education (MHVE) for reforming the teaching of political theory in colleges and advanced schools in the spirit of the Secretariat directive are quite total and comprehensive. About the teaching of teachers of Marxism-Leninism in particular, we have found many things that can be improved immediately, as soon as possible and without their waiting for any conditions, since they are resolvable within the responsibilities of teachers and the power of schools.

1. The teachers of theory must link together the teaching of theory and propaganda for the party line, positions and policies and consider this a mandatory requirement. In the free periods now some teachers show their interest in it but they still do so as a "routine." Some others avoid it, only concentrate on "pure" theory and are reluctant to deal with realities. To teach the line and policies does not mean only to quote a number of passages in the party congress resolutions, but also to present and introduce the actual positions and policies of the state and the municipality, where the schools are located (the policies on industrial and commercial taxes, purchase of farm products, etc.). While teaching their lessons, teachers should also spare some time to talk about the news events in the week (because not all students are in a position to listen to the radio, to watch television and to read newspapers, mostly when our means of mass communication are not yet broad enough) and, as students often have different views of an event, guide and help them to have the views and explanations about a matter in accordance with the party views. In order to achieve this, on the one hand teachers must make an effort to read and to take notes, but on the other hand the school leadership, department and ministry must show a greater concern. Every month the ministry must send technicians to schools to make current-events reports and regularly supply (VNA) news bulletins.

2. The MHVE must study, arrange more rationally the hours set for theoretical teaching. As an immediate step, the educational affairs sections of colleges must ensure maintaining the standard hours set by the ministry. At the present time, some sections have sharply reduced the hours of teaching (Scientific Socialism is now taught in 45 periods/year); there must be more time for students to hold seminars. To organize seminars is an extremely necessary thing, for while discussing in groups students will decide for themselves what is right and what is wrong. As a result, their understanding will be more profound, their memory will be better and all dissatisfactions will appropriately dissolve. The experience in the first years after the liberation has proved that this is totally correct and that any schools that have cut discussion time now suffer from a great loss. (Naturally, how to conduct discussions to get good quality is another matter.)

3. We must study again a rational way of teaching. Among us there are now two opposite views. One calls for teaching all of the lessons of introductory nature in the program of study. The other advocates teaching only a number of the most important lessons and the most basic parts of substantive quality. In our opinion, the second way in the present situation is more appropriate, for students are to take a rather loaded program (mostly students of technical schools) and are in a rather pressing time frame plus difficult economic situation, with many adverse effects of social nature. Usually after they complete their study, students have no opportunities to review the lessons, not until the graduation exam. We therefore must choose the "better have less but good

quality" plan so as to let our students understand in the most thorough manner the essence of a subject.

4. Colleges and vocational middle schools must make investment so as to set up specialized theory-teaching rooms (the Thu Duc Technical Normal School has done this) equipped with film projectors, slide projectors, charts, publications, portraits of renowned personalities, and so on, which will make teaching richer and more attractive (Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic College has begun teaching theory along with showingspecialized-topic films). The most regrettable thing is the fact that students must go through hours of dull and boring political learning.

5. The last point is the need to bring students into realistic activities. In addition to manual work and practical training, it is necessary to organize field trips for students to see museums, exhibits of U. S. -puppet crimes, Nha Rong Port, the Restoration of Human Dignity School, etc. For instance, in a visit to Hoc Mon, the land of 18 betel-garden hamlets, students listened to an elderly man who had given refuge to the leaders of the party in a dark period talk about it. Such "Real people, real deeds" sessions created strong impressions in their mind. Besides, we also need to bring the theory-teaching faculty members into the real activities of their schools so as to avoid the situation in which the theory-teaching cadres know very little about their school and students, the object of their teaching.

5598

CSO: 4209/31

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

END NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR AT SPORTING EVENTS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 85 p 4

[Article: "Resolutely Put an End to Negative Behavior at Athletic and Sports Events and at Soccer Games"]

[Text] On the morning of 12 August a conference on A-1 soccer organized by the General Athletic and Sports Department was inaugurated in Hanoi. Attending the conference were comrades Le Quang Dao, Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Dang Quoc Bao, first deputy chief of the Science and Education Department; Hoang Dai, deputy chief of the Science and Education Department; Ta Quang Chien, head of the General Athletic and Sports Department, deputy head of the steering committee responsible for the national athletic and sports games; Mai Van Muon, deputy head of the General Athletic and Sports Department and head of the organizing committee of the A-1 soccer prize for 1985; and the deputy chairmen of people's committees in charge of cultural and social affairs, the directors of athletics and sports in 9 provinces and cities, and representatives of sectors that have A-1 soccer teams, plus the representatives of related sectors and all the members of the organizing committee for the A-1 soccer prize games for 1985.

In speaking to the conference, comrade Le Quang Dao pointed out that in the past few years, the athletic and sports movement in our country in general and the soccer movement in particular have seen quite an expansion and progress in professionalism. This is something that needs to be affirmed. On the other hand, negative behavior and violations of the socialist norms in athletics and sports not only in soccer but also in other sports are found to be increasingly common phenomena, having negative bearing on the building of the new man, of the new way of life. This is a dangerous development, the most important obstacle hindering the development of socialist athletics and sports and the improvement of soccer standards in our country. The emergence of negative behavior in the various sports and in soccer has its objective and subjective reasons, and one must pay particular attention to the subjective ones making them stand out clearly. First of all, they are due to the fact that we have not thoroughly understood the athletic and sports standpoints and line of the Party as they apply to developing a corps of trainers in general and soccer teams in particular. Consequently, in order to solve the negative phenomena in sports and in soccer we must firmly grasp and profoundly master the athletic and sports line and standpoints of the Party, raise the effectiveness of the

political and ideological indoctrination work in cadre ranks, among the trainers and the masses regarding the athletic and sports standpoints and line of the Party. We must pay attention to the question of developing a trainer corps in a comprehensive manner politically, ideologically, organizationally, professionally and technically; pay attention to the building of the Party and Youth Union organizations, give them inservice training and raise the political and ideological level as well as the professional capabilities of both the trainers and the cadres in athletics and sports. We must have correct methods of treating rewarding praising and mobilizing them as well as applying strict and timely sanctions when called for. Our urgent task at present is to resolutely eliminate negative behavior in athletic and sports activities and especially in soccer games. We must deal with the problem in a fundamental way, starting from the grassroots, so we can attain full agreement on a resolute approach to it. The concerned comrades must review in depth their viewpoints and leadership, and they must carry out self-criticism and criticism sessions in a strict fashion. Those who have had shortcomings must be strictly and justly disciplined while those teams that are fine and maintain their moral standards should be promoted. At this conference we must draw the necessary lessons so as to better organize and manage the soccer tournaments that are coming up in the next few years.

1751/12790

CSO: 4209/647

- END -

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

18 December '85

